FIRST EDITION.
Midnight.

CONGRESS.

Bill for the Appointment of Shipping Commissioners — Eulogy on Professor Morse—Reserving Public Lands for Actual Settlers—Promoting Ship Building and Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1872.

SENATE.

JUDICIARY BILLS.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the 15th of April was assigned for consideration of bills reported from the Judiciary Committee, several of which were of great public interest.

EVIDENCE IN CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported with amendments the House bill relating to evidence in contested election cases.

BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Postoffice Committee, reported favorably a bill authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi River at Red Wing, Minnesota.

RELIEF FOR SAILORS.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported, without amendments, a bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States ship Wyoming.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONKLING, by request, directing the Postmaster General to contract with the New York and Venezuela Steamship Company to carry the mails to Venezuela semi-monthly at $8,000 per trip.

By Mr. WILSON, to incorporate the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

PROMOTING SHIPBUILDING AND COMMERCE.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to promote the shipbuilding and commercial interests of the United States. It provides for the payment of drawback equal to the duties paid on timber, metals and all other articles which may be imported and used in the construction or equipment of vessels of all kinds built in the United States and employed exclusively in the trade with foreign countries; and in case American material is used in the construction of such vessels, the Secretary of the Treasury is to pay a bounty equivalent to the duties imposed on similar material or articles of foreign manufacture when imported.

INVESTING IN STOCKS.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER, the House bill to provide for the appointment of a Labor Comission was taken up, but at the expiration of the morning hour it went over, and unfinished business, viz., the bill giving the assent of Congress to a subscription of the District of Columbia to stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company came up.

After some discussion of the bill, Mr. HARLAN moved to lay it aside, for the purpose of taking up the Indian appropriation bill. Lost, Yeas 18, nays 25.

Mr. Harlan then asked unanimous consent to lay the railroad bill aside informally, for the purpose of taking a vote on the Indian Appropriation bill, but Mr. BLAIR objected.

The railroad bill was discussed at length, and amended and then passed.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition of the people of Minnesota for legislation for the relief of sufferers by the famine in Persia.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

EULOGY ON PROFESSOR MORSE.

Mr. COX offered a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, declaring that Congress has heard with profound regret of the death of Professor Morse, whose distinguished and varied abilities have conferred more than honor on any other person to the development and progress of the practical arts; that his purity in private life, his holiness and scientific aims, his resolute faith in the truth, render it eminently proper that Representatives and Senators should solemnly testify to his worth and greatness.

Mr. WOOD made some remarks in eulogy of Professor Morse.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

After the passage of a few private bills, the House resumed the consideration of the steamboat bill.

The amendment of Mr. Kerr to substitute the liability sections of the act of 1871 for the forty-third section of this bill, Rejected. That section was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, the bill was then passed.

AMENDING THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to amend the National currency act. Referred.

RESERVING PUBLIC LANDS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

The bill reserving public lands for actual settlers was taken up. Several amendments were suggested but without taking action thereon, the bill went over until Tuesday next.

ALABAMA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The report declaring Hadley, of Alabama, the sitting member, entitled to his seat, was agreed to. Mr. Hadley's mileage was voted his expenses. The amount is $5,928.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

The bill from the Committee on Commerce for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners in the interest of sailors of commerce came up.

Mr. WOOD argued against the bill, urged that it as impracticable of execution and in the interest of those hostile to the sailor, and as imposing unjust burdens on ship-owners. He presented a remonstrance against the bill, signed by three-fourths of the shipowners of New York.

Mr. Wood further said that he was opposed to the proposed mode of appointing the commissioners, and said he thought it would be better to leave the appointment of Commissioners in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and such large ports, to the Chambers of Commerce of those cities or to the Governors of States.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) suggested the Boards of Underwriters.

Mr. WOOD said that the underwriters had only a pecuniary interest in the matter, looking only to the protection of property. He wanted more than that. He wanted to look to the protection of sailors. He suggested a recommittal of the bill.

Mr. CONGER, who reported the bill, defended it on its principles and details, and replied to the arguments of Mr. WOOD. He exhibited a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the bill.

Mr. WOOD remarked that not one-tenth of the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce were ship-owners. They were lawyers, bankers, traders and railroad speculators.

Mr. CONGER resumed his remarks and exhibited resolutions and memorials in favor of the bill passed by the Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade of New York, and by the American Seamen's Friend Society. He also claimed that the editorials of the leading papers of New York were in favor of the bill.

Mr. H. BUTLER suggested an amendment giving the appointment of shipping commissioners to the Governors of States, and reducing the schedule of fees.

Mr. CONGER was willing to allow amendments to be offered, and said that the schedule of fees had been prepared by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. WOOD offered an amendment to except regular steamship lines from the operation of this law.

Mr. CONGER explained that that was sufficiently provided for in other sections of the bill.

Mr. HALL moved an amendment to allow the duties of shipping commissioner to be performed by masters of vessels in ports where there are no such commissioners or collectors of customs. Adopted.

Mr. WOOD offered an amendment providing a penalty of not over $1,000 against a ship captain that takes on board a sailor who is drunk. Agreed to.

Mr. WOOD also offered an amendment to strike from the twenty-sixth section the last four lines, which allow fees to commissioners for hearing and deciding cases in dispute.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) said it was intended to have an additional section to the bill, providing that all fees shall be paid into the treasury, and that the commissioners shall be paid salaries.

Mr. WOOD said he would object to their being made salaried officers, and thought it better, however, to press his amendment, and it was agreed to.

The bill further provides that American vessels which have been registered in foreign countries since the 1st of January, 1861, may within two years from the enactment of the bill be registered as American vessels, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; that foreign built iron ships of not less that 2,000 tons, when owned by United States citizens, may within three years be registered in the country for foreign trade; that all ship stores and coal to be used in American vessels on voyages from the United States to foreign countries may be taken from bond and disposed of for such purposes duty free, and that all vessels herein before mentioned may be built in the Government for naval service in time of danger, after due inspection and appraisement, the regulations for which are minutely printed in the bill.

The reading of the bill by sections had not been completed when, at 4.50 P. M., by a prior order of the House, the previous question commenced to operate on the bill.

Mr. WOOD moved to recommit the bill, which was negatived.

Without any further progress, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned. The shipping bill comes up to-morrow as unfinished business.

COLUMBUS.

Amending the Temperance Laws.

COLUMBUS, O., April 4.—The question of amending the temperance laws is still a question of great interest here. The liquor associations of the State have a strong lobby here at the Hall, with well-appointed headquarters, where the members of the Legislature are always made welcome. A large delegation of the brewers were in the city last night, looking after bills to amend the Adaire law. They declare that they will be satisfied if the law is so amended as to require notice to be given before suits for damages can be brought. They say the Adaire law has already had a very depressing effect on their business, and if the law is not amended it will ruin them.

The Senate Committee on Temperance, after a full consideration of the bill, which propose to amend the law so as to require notice, have decided to report back and recommend its indefinite postponement. The report will no doubt call up a warm discussion, and a motion to agree to the committee report will be a test question how the Senate stands on the whole question of amending the Adaire law.

NEW YORK.

Greeley and the "Liberals"—Probable Release of Prisoners—Action on the Death of Professor Morse—"Brick" Pomeroy's Trouble—The Refusal of the Reading Railroad to Register its Stock—Scared to Death—Professor Morse's Funeral—Impressing Seamen—Advance in Nails and Spikes—Death of a Centenarian.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1872.

PROBABLE RELEASE OF CONVICTS.

The decision of the Court of Appeals on Tuesday last, declaring the organization of the Court of Special Sessions in this city illegal, makes probable the release of a large number of convicts now on Blackwell's Island. A test case came before Judge Bedford yesterday, under this decision, and, if its determination warrants it, numerous others will be brought on at once. Legal authorities say that the released convicts can be tried over again.

GREELEY AND THE "LIBERALS."

Horace Greeley says in to-day's *Tribune*. To all who would fill our columns with their notions of what ought to be done at the Cincinnati Convention, we say, send delegates that will present your views to the Convention, or go yourself and submit them. He reiterates that he does not seek or desire any utterance from Cincinnati in favor of protection, and says that he doubts not the Convention will recognize the rule, and allow each supporter of the movement to vote on the economy question as he thinks fit. One of the foremost Republicans of New York, Isaac Sherman, he says, declined to sign the call because it did not commit the signers to the free traders.

PROF. MORSE'S FUNERAL.

The arrangements for the funeral of Prof. Morse will be completed at ten o'clock to-morrow. The body, enclosed in a heavy rosewood casket, will be taken from his late residence, No. 5 West Twenty-second street, to the Madison Square Presbyterian church, where a funeral sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Adams. The National Academy of Design adopted resolutions of respect and to attend the funeral. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen have done likewise, as have the City Council of Brooklyn and the New York Chamber of Commerce.

REGISTERING RAILWAY STOCK.

The Reading Railroad Company yesterday refused to have their stock registered in New York, as required by the Stock Exchange, but will deposit a statement with their transfer agents. The Governing Committee of the Exchange notified the Reading Company that if they did not establish a registration office in New York on or before Wednesday, the 10th instant, they would strike the stock from the list of stocks dealt in at the Exchange.

ACTION ON THE DEATH OF PROF. MORSE.

The National Academy of Design passed resolutions to the memory of Prof. Morse last evening.

The Stock Exchange this morning voted to adjourn both regular calls of stocks to-morrow in memory of Prof. Morse, and passed appropriate resolutions.

PUBLISHERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

The Publishers' Board of Trade adjourned today, after electing for the ensuing year Henry Ivison, of New York, President, O. J. Wilson, of Cincinnati, Vice President, J. A. C. Barnes, of New York, Secretary, and H. C. Woodworth, Treasurer. The rates for the introduction of school books throughout the United States were fixed at one-third discount from retail.

BODY IDENTIFIED.

The body found in an Roosevelt street alley way proves to be that of Joseph Williams, a sailor. It is tolerably certain that two or more men were concerned in the crime, and it is believed the murder was committed some distance from the place where the body was found.

IMPRESSING SEAMEN.

Robert Seymour, of Williamsburg, missing for six weeks, has returned and reports that he was drugged and shipped as a sailor for a whaling voyage, and with three companions who refused to remain aboard, was put ashore in a small boat at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

COURT ADJOURNED.

In consequence of the Court of Appeals deciding the Court of Special Sessions illegal, that body did no business to-day, but adjourned to Saturday. The number of prisoners who may be released by the decision is about four hundred.

PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH.

A pigeon match has been lately agreed upon between George Lorillard, of New York, and Reginald Herbert, of London, which will probably take place in the latter city in May. The contest is fifty birds each, and $2,500 a side.

"BRICK" POMEROY'S TROUBLE.

Judge Blatchford to-day granted a motion to have stricken from the pleadings certain scandalous passages in the answer of "Brick" Pomeroy in the suit against him for breach of promise of marriage by Miss Wilkinson.

GIFT CHARTER.

An Albany letter says it is almost a foregone conclusion that the Legislature will pass no charter for New York at this session. The Committee of Seventy already anticipated the defeat of their measure.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

An application was made to-day for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the discharge of persons convicted by the Court of Special Sessions. Judge Brady will determine the point to-morrow.

SCARED TO DEATH.

Among the deaths from small-pox to-day was that of a man who was so dreadfully terrified at the idea of the disease that he was frightened to death on the appearance of the eruption.

A FOREIGN WITNESS.

The foreign witness who was to identify Carl Vogt was in Court to-day, but did not testify, owing to a failure to obtain an interpreter in the French language.

THE BRUSSELS MURDERER.

The case of Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer of a Brussels nobleman, came on to-day. The accused waived further examination and was committed for trial.

STREET CLEANER.

John L. Brown, contractor for cleaning streets, has retired from the active management, appointing Geo. Middleton as manager of the work.

A DECEPTIVE WOMAN.

On Tuesday night a doubtful woman inveigled the watchman of Tiffany & Co.'s jewelry store, Newark, and in his absence a burglary of five thousand dollars was committed.

COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

The creditors of the New York and Boston Express Company to-day accepted the offer of the Company to pay fifty cents on the dollar.

ROBBERY DENIED.

The report of the robbery of documents from the United States District Attorney's office is unfounded.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

The indicted distillers propose to have many of the witnesses who appeared against them before the Grand Jury prosecuted for perjury.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Cuyler leaves in May to attend the general assemblies and synods of the English and Scotch Presbyterian churches.

Senator John Sherman was in the city to-day.

SMALL-POX IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn health officials have discovered forty cases of small-pox in one block on Sixth avenue.

ELECTION ASSAULT.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Nevins of Brooklyn, is on trial, charged with assault on a challenger at the polls at the election, to-day.

ADVANCE IN NAILS AND SPIKES.

The nail and spike manufacturers of the Atlantic States have agreed on a general advance of fifty cents per keg.

WAR ON KEROSENE.

The Bureau of Combustibles is waging a relentless war against violators of the law regulating the sale of kerosene oil.

CONCEALING SMALL-POX.

Dr. Louis Dohme was held in bail to answer a charge of concealing a case of small-pox.

INDUCTOR SENTENCED.

John McBride was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and a fine of $250 for an attempt to abduct a child.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

John F. Whittaker, a journalist, died to-day from injuries sustained yesterday by being run over by a street car.

SMALL-POX.

There were eleven cases of small-pox and five deaths.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

J. Hutchinson died in Brooklyn to-day, aged 106.

DIED.

Samuel S. Wickoff, a prominent citizen of New York, died in this city, on Tuesday.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Schmidt, from Bremen, has arrived.

ALBANY.

Legislative Proceedings—Resolutions on the Death of Professor Morse—Pro Rata Freight Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—In the Senate the adverse report on the Central Underground Railroad bill was called up, and a motion was made to agree to the report of the committee. Lost by a vote of 12 to 12. The report was again tabled.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF PROF. MORSE.

The Assembly to-day adopted appropriate resolutions on the death of Prof. Morse and appointed a committee of seven to attend his funeral.

THE PRO RATA FREIGHT BILL.

Senator Johnson caused great excitement in the Senate this afternoon by the announcement of the names of the Senators whom he charged were under the influence of Vanderbilt to defeat the *pro rata* freight bill. Subsequently the enacting clause of the bill was stricken out.

—The volcano of Colima, Mexico, which for two years has been exhibiting signs of activity, is in full eruption, throwing out ashes, which fall over a large section of country, and the smoke is so dense as to obscure the sun. The spectacle is described as one of awful grandeur.

FOREIGN.

Disraeli on the Alabama Claims—Riots in Holland—Mexican Cattle Thieves Arrested—An American Honored in Holland—Reassembling of the British Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ABSENCE OF NEW YORK CITY LOAN.

LONDON, April 4.—Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in financial circles because of the absence of the New York city loan from the official quotations in the Stock Exchange.

CELEBRATION RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

The Hague celebration of Independence was attended with disorders and breaches of the peace at various points. The most considerable disturbances occurred at Osterout, in North Brabrant, where a mob collected and broke the windows in several of the houses and committed other outrages. The demonstrations became so threatening that the town authorities found it necessary to call upon the military to suppress the riot. Upon the appearance of the troops the mob dispersed, but several persons had been injured before quiet was restored. The cause of the outbreak is supposed to be dissatisfaction with the Ministry.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 4.—The steamship Italy, from Batavia, has arrived.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, April 4.—Disraeli, in making a speech at Manchester last night, referred to the American difficulties growing out of the Alabama claims question. He eulogized the late Earl Mayo, and declared that through his vigilance the courage and patience of the conspiracies of American Fenians were defeated in Ireland.

Continuing his comparison between the British and American forms of Government, he said the President of the United States was not a sovereign.

He then referred to the difficulty growing out of the Alabama claims, and pronounced the present situation of the controversy fraught with great danger to the relations of the two countries. After reviewing the past and present treaty negotiations for settlement, he came to the conclusion that there was but one course left for England. Painful as it might be, when she received the American case with its extraordinary demands, he would have appealed to the good feeling and good sense of the Americans, stated the difficulties, and invited a careful conference, at which they might be explained. He condemned the course of the Gladstone Ministry, and admitted that it was impossible for America to recede from her position in regard to the question. He thought that the Ministerial incompetency would be sealed by the ultimate acknowledgment of the principle of indirect claims, the result whereof must be fraught with the utmost danger to England.

Earl Derby and other prominent gentlemen followed in similar speeches.

James Stansfield, a radical member of Parliament, in an address to his constituency last night, touched significantly upon the Alabama treaty. He said the treaty seemed to be in jeopardy; if it failed, the fault would rest with the American Government. England had done her best to settle these difficulties, and set a good example to the world.

DR. MINER'S CASE.

In the case of Dr. Wm. C. Miner, who killed a workingman and then fled to Canada, the jury announced his belief that the accused was insane, and asked the jury to so find after hearing the evidence. The jury, accordingly, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

THE DISRAELI MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 3.—The House of Commons reassembled this evening. John G. Dodson, member for East Sussex, resigned the Chairmanship of the Committees of the Whole of the House, which position he held since 1865. Benjamin Carter, member for Winchester, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Houses went into Committee of Supply, when a resolution proposed by Vernon Harcourt to reduce expenditures was debated and rejected.

MEXICO.

CORTINA'S ESCAPE.

MATAMORAS, April 3, via BROWNSVILLE, April 4.—General Cortina, after his defeat at Banquera, succeeded in evading the revolutionists in pursuit of him, and reached his headquarters at Reynoza yesterday, with an escort of about ten men.

PREPARING TO ATTACK MATAMORAS.

General Quiroga is reported to have reviewed his troops at Comargo, and marched out of that place towards Dimmit, on the Texas road, said to be gathering there, to advance on this city, leaving only a small garrison to guard Comargo.

CAPTURE OF CATTLE THIEVES.

The Matamoras authorities captured over one hundred head of cattle and sixty mules being crossed into Mexico, and caught six of the thieves, who were lodged in jail here. This is the second raid on cattle thieves, by the authorities here, who have recently suddenly aroused to a sense of their duty in consequence of the action of Congress.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Eight prisoners captured from the revolutionists reached here to-day.

SPAIN.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MADRID, April 4.—The official returns of the elections for the Cortes show that of the electoral colleges chosen the Ministerialists have 3,604 presidents and 6,356 secretaries, while the Republicans have 1,932 presidents and 7,484 secretaries.

MADRID, April 4.—The popular vote in this city on the first day of the election stood for candidates of Coalition, 12,362; for those of the Ministry, 4,982.

HOLLAND.

AN AMERICAN HONORED.

THE HAGUE, April 4.—Among the conspicuous honors received by the Netherlands on the tercentenary anniversary of Dutch independence, was the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by the famous University of Layden.

Dana's Arrest.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives an account of how Charles A. Dana, of the *Sun*, was arrested in Pennsylvania:

"It is unnecessary to reprint the letter published in the New York *Sun* of Friday, March 15, 1872, headed 'Exciting Running a State,' in which serious charges were made against ex-State Treasurer William H. Kemble, State Treasurer Mackey, Samuel S. Moon and others. The matter was duly considered by the Board of Claim trouble, and was furnished to a reporter of the New York *Sun* by Dr. Paine, of bogus diploma fame. Soon after the publication of the article Messrs. Kemble and Moon proceeded to New York, and caused the arrest and binding over of Charles A. Dana on a civil charge, fixing their damages at $50,000 each.

Now it so happens that Bill Kemble, for such is the endearing title by which he is known at home, is "well fixed," so far as the filthy lucre is concerned, and does not need any addition to his bank account; and more especially is he independent of assistance drawn from the cash-box of the *Sun*. The watering of a nit for damages was by no means a palliative. The *Sun* had fixed the stain of a criminal upon his fair name, and he being an honest man, only wanted the statements either positively proven, or as openly falsified.

With this in view, he secured the services of one of Philadelphia's smartest detectives, "Josh" Taggart, and to him gave instructions to "pull" Dana on the very first opportunity. The job was a difficult one; Josh couldn't arrest Dana in New York, and Dana not being partial to Philadelphia, was seldom to be found in this city.

But it so happened that the Sun blazed on the Jolly Water Dog of the Navy Department, and, per consequence, was summoned before an investigation committee at Washington. Soon the newspapers heralded the fact that Dana was in Washington, and in a few days thereafter, there might have been seen plodding along Pennsylvania avenue an individual known as Joshua Taggart.

Fixing his man, he kept his eagle eye upon him day and night, and when Mr. Dana last evening stepped into the late through train from Washington, Josh also took passage thereon.

He did not go to sleep very much, but as soon as he was safely over the State line he stepped into the Pullman sleeper, in one of whose luxurious berths Mr. Dana

'Lay dreaming of the hour,
When Grant his knee in suppliance bent,
Should tremble at his power, &c.

It was about 2 in the morning when Joshua gently drew the curtain, and rudely disturbed his peaceful rest. Mr. Dana awoke.

'That bright dream was his last.'

As the amicable Taggart presented a little document which was not a P., W. and B. time table, and informed him that he was his prisoner.

Mr. Dana behaved well, for a man waked up in such an unceremonious manner and placed. He did not even bump his head on the upper berth as he sat up and called for Mr. Bartlett. Came Bartlett, and pronounced the little document all right, politely enquiring whether they were going to Pennsylvania, and peacefully accepting the situation when informed that they were.

"Arriving here about three o'clock this morning, the party drove to the Continental Hotel, where a little rest and a hearty breakfast was indulged in, and Mr. Kemble notified that the game was bagged."

Familiar Love.

Perhaps there is no period so pleasant among all the pleasant periods of love-making as that in which the intimacy between the lovers is so assured and the coming event so near as to produce and endure conversation about the ordinary little matters of life. What can be done with the limited means at their disposal; how that life shall be begun which they shall lead together; what idea each has of the other's duties; what each can do for each other; what each will renounce for the other. There was a true sense of the delight of intimacy in the girl who declared that she had never loved her lover as well as when she had told him how many pairs of every thing she had. It is very sweet to look at the stars together, and it is sweet to sit out among the hay-cocks. The reading of poetry out of the same book, with brows all close and arms all mingled, is very sweet; the pouring out of the whole heart in written words, which the writer knows would be ridiculous to any one but the dear one to whom they are sent, is very sweet; but for the girl who has made a shirt for the man she loves, there has come a moment in the last stitch of it sweeter than any stars have produced.—*Anthony Trollope.*

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Evans Case.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Where the Money Went.

PUBLISHING GEARY'S LIFE.

Balloting for Speaker.

NO RESULT REACHED.

Final Adjournment.

SPEAKER RUTAN'S POPULARITY.

A Shower of Presents.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 4, 1872.

SENATE.

EVANS INVESTIGATION.

Mr. GRAHAM presented the report of the Evans Investigating Committee, amounting to three columns of closely printed matter. Among other things, they say the principal witness, Evans, for a long time did not obey the subpœna of the committee or repeated requests of the chairman to appear to testify, or assent to his expressed wish to visit his residence to take his testimony, and our labors were thereby greatly increased and rendered more difficult of performance, and it was not until the wilful neglect or the refusal of the witness to appear and testify before the Legislative Committee was made a criminal offense, and a requisition upon the Governor of New York was about to be made for his rendition, that he consented to testify. These facts, taken in connection with the publication of the letter by him, and a direct contradiction thereof by S. F. Brown, cause us to have grave doubts as to the truth of his assertions in regard to the disposal of money retained by him out of collections, and we cannot resist the conclusion that if his statement be true, he has, without cause or necessity, refused or neglected to give to the State, whose agent he was, until about to be compelled so to do, that information which was demanded by the people and he alone was competent to give. Of a credit given to the State of $600,000, less than $11,250 before paid went to liquidate claims advanced during the State in 1870, and $1,304,711.45 were carried by a counter-warrant to the credit of a direct tax. Neither money nor warrant passed through the hands of Evans for the Commonwealth, and the claim of Evans claims to retain ten per cent., or $128,971.52, for less than thirty days' work.

Your committee have not language to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or words sufficiently condemnatory to characterize official positions who seek to palliate or excuse wrongs. The labors of Evans covered the time between March 23d, 1867, and October 28th, 1868, a period of 585 days, and of this time the accounting officers made the necessary entries to adjust the accounts already settled. He collected $134,168.34, and retains the whole. The State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public, and the failure to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty.

We are unable to arrive at any reliable date as to the disposition of the commissions withheld by Evans. He testifies that he paid his debts and expenses with these moneys. D. C. Forney admits that Evans paid him $5,000 out of commissions, and swears that he had a contract for $10,000 thereof. Evans swears that the sum paid Forney was $6,000, and to be $2,000 more. Of $5,000 drawn by Dr. John Trimble received about $5,000 for his services and cash expended, and a member of the family of J. R. Dunglison, then private secretary, received a salary amounting to $2,000, and to a sense of their duty in consequence of the action of Congress.

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"It is unnecessary to reprint the letter published in the New York *Sun* of Friday, March 15, 1872, headed 'Exciting Running a State,' in which serious charges were made against ex-State Treasurer William H. Kemble, State Treasurer Mackey, Samuel S. Moon and others. The matter was duly considered by the Board of Claim trouble, and was furnished to a reporter of the New York *Sun* by Dr. Paine, of bogus diploma fame. Soon after the publication of the article Messrs. Kemble and Moon proceeded to New York, and caused the arrest and binding over of Charles A. Dana on a civil charge, fixing their damages at $50,000 each.

Now it so happens that Bill Kemble, for such is the endearing title by which he is known at home, is "well fixed," so far as the filthy lucre is concerned, and does not need any addition to his bank account; and more especially is he independent of assistance drawn from the cash-box of the *Sun*. The watering of a nit for damages was by no means a palliative. The *Sun* had fixed the stain of a criminal upon his fair name, and he being an honest man, only wanted the statements either positively proven, or as openly falsified.

With this in view, he secured the services of one of Philadelphia's smartest detectives, "Josh" Taggart, and to him gave instructions to "pull" Dana on the very first opportunity. The job was a difficult one; Josh couldn't arrest Dana in New York, and Dana not being partial to Philadelphia, was seldom to be found in this city.

But it so happened that the Sun blazed on the Jolly Water Dog of the Navy Department, and, per consequence, was summoned before an investigation committee at Washington. Soon the newspapers heralded the fact that Dana was in Washington, and in a few days thereafter, there might have been seen plodding along Pennsylvania avenue an individual known as Joshua Taggart.

Fixing his man, he kept his eagle eye upon him day and night, and when Mr. Dana last evening stepped into the late through train from Washington, Josh also took passage thereon.

He did not go to sleep very much, but as soon as he was safely over the State line he stepped into the Pullman sleeper, in one of whose luxurious berths Mr. Dana

'Lay dreaming of the hour,
When Grant his knee in suppliance bent,
Should tremble at his power, &c.

It was about 2 in the morning when Joshua gently drew the curtain, and rudely disturbed his peaceful rest. Mr. Dana awoke.

'That bright dream was his last.'

As the amicable Taggart presented a little document which was not a P., W. and B. time table, and informed him that he was his prisoner.

Mr. Dana behaved well, for a man waked up in such an unceremonious manner and placed. He did not even bump his head on the upper berth as he sat up and called for Mr. Bartlett. Came Bartlett, and pronounced the little document all right, politely enquiring whether they were going to Pennsylvania, and peacefully accepting the situation when informed that they were.

"Arriving here about three o'clock this morning, the party drove to the Continental Hotel, where a little rest and a hearty breakfast was indulged in, and Mr. Kemble notified that the game was bagged."

Familiar Love.

Perhaps there is no period so pleasant among all the pleasant periods of love-making as that in which the intimacy between the lovers is so assured and the coming event so near as to produce and endure conversation about the ordinary little matters of life. What can be done with the limited means at their disposal; how that life shall be begun which they shall lead together; what idea each has of the other's duties; what each can do for each other; what each will renounce for the other. There was a true sense of the delight of intimacy in the girl who declared that she had never loved her lover as well as when she had told him how many pairs of every thing she had. It is very sweet to look at the stars together, and it is sweet to sit out among the hay-cocks. The reading of poetry out of the same book, with brows all close and arms all mingled, is very sweet; the pouring out of the whole heart in written words, which the writer knows would be ridiculous to any one but the dear one to whom they are sent, is very sweet; but for the girl who has made a shirt for the man she loves, there has come a moment in the last stitch of it sweeter than any stars have produced.—*Anthony Trollope.*

THE CAPITAL.

Pittsburgh a Port of Entry—New Banking Act—The Whisky and Tobacco Tax—Sale of Arms Investigation—Free Importation of Animals for Breeding Purposes—The South Carolina Contested Election Case—Acts of Congress Signed —The Postmaster General Exonerated.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1872.

NEW BANKING ACT.

The following bill, introduced into the House by Mr. Dawes to-day, and referred to the Committee on Ways on Means, embraces the views of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject which he explained before the Committee yesterday:

Be it enacted, &c., That any National banking association which shall have deposited bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, for the security of its circulation, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide National currency, secured by the pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved the 3d of June, 1864," and of the several acts amendatory thereof, may on or before the first day of January, 1873, in lieu of bonds so deposited, deposit bonds authorized by the act approved the 14th of July, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt in equal amounts of each of the several classes of bonds authorized by said act;" *Provided*, however, that any bank which shall have deposited five per cent. bonds with the Treasurer of the United States previous to the passage of this act, may subscribe for and deposit an equal amount of each of the said several classes of bonds for any sum additional which may be required as security for the circulation of such.

SECTION 2. That if any banking association or associations shall neglect to deposit bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, agreeably to the first section of this article, other banking associations may be organized in the State where any banking association or associations which shall have so neglected to make a deposit of bonds may be located, and such new associations shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities of other banking associations organized under the act aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to make regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to call in the circulation of the banking association so neglecting to deposit bonds as provided in the first section of this act, and the association so called in shall, on presentation to the bank issuing the same, be redeemed and forthwith returned to the Comptroller of Currency, to be destroyed as provided in section 24 of the National Currency act; and any bank shall fail to return said circulation notes for destruction in thirty days after they shall have been redeemed, the bank so in default shall forfeit as penalty therefor a sum equal to ten per cent. on the amount of notes redeemed, which penalty shall be retained by the Treasurer out of any interest due or to become due on bonds held by him as security for the notes of said bank, and the circulation so called in shall be awarded to such new banking associations in conformity with existing law.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to provide for the registering and transfer of registered bonds issued under the act approved the 14th of July, 1870, entitled "An act authorizing the refunding of the national debt in London, England," and for the payment in that city of interest on bonds issued under said act.

SEC. 4. That section third of the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved the 14th of July, 1870," be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That the payment of any of the bonds hereto authorized, after the expiration of said several terms of ten, fifteen and thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the interest on the bonds so to be paid to be distinguished and described by dates and numbers, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice, and interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

SALE OF ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Arms Committee this morning examined General Rufus Ingalls. He testified that Garrison told him that in consequence of the abrogation of a contract to deliver batteries to the French Government Rorame involved in a great difficulty, and asked if he (Ingalls) would call at the French legation and see if anything could be done to help him out of the difficulty. He called at the legation, but was unable to accomplish anything. In relation to the question of the evidence of the Marquis De Chambrun, witness denied that he had boasted of his influence with the Government authorities, and said it was entirely false that he was connected with the Remingtons.

In response to Senator Hamlin, witness said he knew of no officer or official who had participated in the bribery reported. Owens Lake has risen four feet. Owens River is running with half its usual violence. A new creek is running where formerly there was dry sand. While one family of five were being buried, a shock destroyed the graves with earth and sunk the ground on which the party was standing four feet. The San Francisco Mining Company's pipings, wholly or partially dried by an earthquake fifteen years since, have broken out afresh.

BURNED IN EFFIGY.

Congressmen Sargent, Houghton and Coghlan were denounced and burned in effigy in the Seventh ward last night for their connection with the Yerba Buena Island scheme.

THE APACHE CAMPAIGN.

The following is the official order under which General Crook has suspended operations against the Apaches in Arizona, the issuing of which was denied in Congress:

San Francisco, Cal., February 21.—The Adjutant General telegraphs me to prevent, as far as possible, a collision between the troops and and Indians in Arizona.

(Signed) M. J. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Centennial Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission have concluded their labors in this city. The next meeting will be held in Washington. The committee have secured an act to be presented to Councils providing means for carrying out the exposition. They propose forming a joint stock company, national in its character, the capital to be $10,000,000, and the shares ten dollars. The shares are to be proportioned among the different States, according to their population, the States to have a hundred days to dispose of the stock.

CHICAGO.

The Internal Revenue Collectorship.

CHICAGO, April 4.—It is reported on good authority that Herman Raster, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, and chief editor of the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*, tendered his resignation some days since, and will be succeeded by S. A. Irwin, the present Deputy Collector.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The rinderpest has wholly disappeared from Belgium.

—William Cullen Bryant has sailed from Havana for New Orleans.

—The Prince and Princess of Wales will return to England in June.

—Count Von Arnim, the German Minister to France, has returned to Paris.

—The census of Covington, Ky., shows the population to be 25,000; an increase of 340 in the year.

—A fire at Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday night, destroyed Scott & Simpson's lumber yard. The loss is four thousand dollars.

—At 8 St. Louis police made a raid on the recently reopened Keno houses at a late hour last Wednesday night, and captured one hundred and sixteen players, the dealers, attendants and spectators, and seized all the paraphernalia of the houses.

—Professor Watson, of Ann Arbor, reports the discovery, last Wednesday night, in the constellation of Virgo, of a new planet, which shines like a star of the eleventh magnitude. Its position, at the right ascension, two hundred degrees and fifty-five minutes declination. It is moving slowly west in right ascension, and north in declination.

POLITICAL.

MR. FRED. BILLINGS seems to be the most prominent Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont. Governor Stewart is a candidate for Congress.

GEN. LONGSTREET has written a letter to

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FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110@110¼.

AND NOW Horace Greeley turns from the farmer boys and thrusts his advice on Republican malcontents to "go west"—as delegates to the Mongrel Cincinnati Convention.

THE LEGISLATURE adjourned yesterday *sine die*, after accomplishing considerable good and bad work. The usual farce of presentations to all the officers was gone through at the last hour, and the members dispersed for their homes to receive either words of praise for fidelity, or of condemnation for infidelity, out of the mouths of the constituents they represented.

A FOREIGN LETTER states that General Sherman was splendidly entertained by the Khedive during his stay in Egypt. A State breakfast was given in his honor. He was invited to reviews, and a special train was provided for himself and suite. A palace was tendered to him for a residence, but he declined it. He leaves to-day for Constantinople, where he will be the guest of the Sultan.

It is pleasant to note such distinguished consideration accorded our public men, who have earned for themselves a world-wide fame. General Sherman's visit to Europe, like that of the brave Farragut, has been a continuous ovation, all nations taking cognizance of his presence, and paying him marked official attention. We are prone to sneer at the civilities offered in America to distinguished foreign characters visiting our shores; but we should not forget that such marks of respect are as acceptable, and make impressions full as enduring, as those accorded to our idols whilst traveling in strange lands. What American citizen is not proud to learn that our distinguished and patriotic General is everywhere treated, to use a common phrase, "like a prince," by the crowned heads of Europe? In thus yielding to him the homage due to exalted worth, these rulers and foreign peoples are at the same time recognizing the young giant—the latest of nations—which is springing with prodigious bounds into the fore-front of power and renown. Let us, at least, be as civil and ungrudging.

MORE FRUIT.

Aleck McClure has succeeded pretty well ...ng his term in the State Senate in sowing the seeds of discord in the Republican ranks, but his last act in bringing about the defeat of Senator George H. Anderson for Speakership of the Senate was his crowning triumph. He pertinaciously insisted throughout four ballots in holding aloof from either political side, and single handed and alone supported Mr. Strang, thus preventing any election whatever, and leaving the State in an embarrassing position. If the present Governor should either die or resign his place, then the Commonwealth will be left without any head until the succeeding time for holding the annual election, a situation that may abound in mischiefs and misfortunes, as the Constitution provides that a vacancy in the Governor's office can only be filled by the Speaker of the Senate, who is virtually Lieutenant Governor. We are not surprised at this last freak of mischievlousness on the part of Aleck McClure as it demonstrates that we have all along been correct in our predictions as to how he would act if permitted to gain his seat in the Senate. He will do more mischief when fair opportunity is presented him for doing so, and we again assert that he will prove a sore thorn in the side of those Republicans who were so clamorous for the unjust and shameful verdict that enabled him to obtain the seat to which he was not entitled. We are nowise either surprised or disappointed that he did not vote for Senator Anderson, for he cannot be claimed as a Republican, and, as it was Democratic trickery that elected him, the Republican party can lay no claim to him, but we do feel aggrieved that his presumptive and dictatorial policy should have prevented the election of *any* Speaker, and left the whole people of the State in what may turn out to be a perplexing dilemma. It requires much impudence and assurance on the part of any individual to trifle with the masses of a great State in such manner, but McClure is the man who has done so, and that too with the most audacious impunity. It is to be hoped that the friends and admirers of the self-constituted autocrat may soon discover his true character.

VALUATION—INCREASE.

By the last census we find that the total real and personal property in the United States is valued at $30,008,518,507. In 1860 it was $16,159,616,068, and in 1850 it was $7,135,780,228. The increase from 1850 to 1860 was 140 per cent., and from 1860 to 1870, 86 per cent. The desolating war of the rebellion, and the loss, in figures, of the value of slave property, tended greatly to lessen the actual per centage of increase during the latter period. It is predicted that during the next decade, that from 1870 to 1880, the per centage of increase will be fully 100 per cent., making our total property valuation at the end of that period over sixty thousand millions of dollars—or sixty billions. Should the national debt continue its present rate of reduction, say eight and a half millions a month, at that time, we shall owe about one thousand millions, or, one dollar for each sixty that we are worth.

The statistics for Pennsylvania show a valuation of $3,808,340,112, or one tenth of the whole country; in 1860, $1,416,501,818, and in 1850, $722,486,120. This State increased from 1850 to 1860, 96 per cent., and from 1860 to 1870, 169 per cent., or nearly twice as fast in the last decade, as in the previous one. This is in part accounted for by the wonderful stimulus given to our resources, the outgrowth, in a measure, of the war, which devastated other sections of the country, but the great increase is owing to the fact that during the period from 1860 to 1870, the country was blessed with a protective tariff, whilst in the period dating from 1850 to 1860, we were dwarfed by free-trade. The *Press* in following the argument says:

> In Vermont, an agricultural State, wealth increased between '60 and '70 at the rate of one hundred and nine per cent., and between '50 and '60 at the rate of thirty-three per cent. only. New York State, where both agriculture and commerce are greater interests than manufactures, gained two hundred and fifty-two per cent. in wealth during the last decade, and only seventy per cent in the former one.
>
> The purely agricultural States of the West show almost as great an increase in the latter period. In Illinois it was over one hundred and forty-three per cent.
>
> Even Maine, notwithstanding the much-lamented loss of her shipbuilding, had gained in 1870 eighty-three per cent. on the total property owned in the State in 1860, while the gain in the previous decade was only fifty-five per cent.

These are very significant figures. They evidence a degree of prosperity unparalelled, and that, too, in a period during four years of which the two sections of the country were fighting the most gigantic civil war on record.

SENATOR CAMERON.

We make the following extract from an article in the Harrisburg *State Journal*, contrasting Sumner with the practical, sagacious statesman, whose name heads this article. We have had frequent instances of highly educated men, utterly failing in the practical work demanded of a *real* statesman. Edward Everett was noted, whilst a member of the United States Senate, only for his general uselessness, and whilst the brilliancy of Sumner's intellect has often illuminated the halls of Congress, and called forth praise even from his enemies, yet he has ever been considered an impracticable legislator, and an actual clog to the wheels of active business. Men with the tremendous thinking faculties of Morton or Cameron or Sherman must of necessity do the actual work of Congress, whilst Schurz and Sumner—scholarly and eloquent—are left to entertain the galleries with their brilliant and beautiful words, and gain, at the same time, the attention and applause of their countrymen. The toiling, practical members, like Cameron, are seldom heard from on the floors of Congress, but they serve their country well, nevertheless.

> A Pennsylvanian sent to the Senate several years before Mr. Sumner was elected to that body, occupies a seat there to-day. His presence as a Senator was not continuous, having been taken from that body to serve in the cabinet, and was sent thence to fill an important foreign mission. Reared amid the sternest scenes of life, and early forced to self-reliance, the career of the man alluded to has been a struggle and a triumph. He had not Mr. Sumner's scholastic advantages, but he enjoyed what was more valuable, familiar contact with men, attrition with living minds engaged in those practical affairs of life, from whose results and effects the philosopher and the historian find their loftiest themes and subjects for study and elaboration. What he lacks of knowledge of the dead and classic past he makes up in experience and acquaintance with the living and glorious present. If he is no orator, he is an originator of great work; and while his disdain theories that are based in dreams, he is ever accomplishing deeds of practical good in the cause of mankind. Simon Cameron to-day is of far more service in the United States Senate, to the nation, than is Mr. Sumner, and surely Pennsylvania derives more benefit from her Senator than does Massachusetts from Charles Sumner. The collegian versed in scholastic lore, the accomplished student of the world's history, and the statesman who can familiarly communicate in many languages, is still the impracticable legislator and factionist—and plain, common sense man of rough experience with the world, dealing all the while with practical results, advancing labor and developing material resources, opening new avenues of trade and affording immense facilities of transit, is the more useful statesman, the keener administrator, and the more valuable public man. Mr. Summer is a mischief maker in the house of his friends. He is powerless for good for his constituents; because he forgets that he is a public servant and assumes the *role* of a dictator, thereby scandalizing the body in which he sits, and antagonizing colleagues with whom decency and prudence urge he should live in harmony. General Cameron is in accord with his party, has the respect and confidence of his colleagues, and wields for his State a potent influence for good. He is neither an agitator nor a time server. He leads popular preference because he obeys the popular will. Believing in the intelligence of the people, and relying on their ability for self government, he is never factionist in legislation, and as a consequence, successful in what he attempts.
>
> We draw these outlines of two great public servants, that the people may judge for themselves what are the essential qualities of a great and successful statesman. Which State is the most usefully represented in the United States Senate, Massachusetts by Charles Sumner, or Pennsylvania by Simon Cameron? It is for the people of Pennsylvania to calmly ponder this question. Much of our vital interest is involved in our perfect knowledge of the facts we present herein. We do not live in a delusive age, of tinsil in tournament and theory in statesmanship. Our country is as it were, on an anvil, whereon he who strikes the hardest blow for practical good, is the better man; while the mere quibbler and factional finds the metal he essays to strike, cold before he can reach it with a blow.

—Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in the United States Senate; which is the better represented sovereignty?

"IS IT STUPIDITY OR VENALITY, OR BOTH?"

(From the Pittsburgh Post of April 4th.)

On the 2nd inst. J. M. SOWERS, Esq., was elected Mayor of Oil City by a majority of one hundred and twenty-four votes. Hitherto Oil City has been Republican by a large majority, but the corruptions of the Radical leaders at Harrisburg, as well as elsewhere, finally disgusted the independent Republican voters, and a Democratic triumph is the result. Let the good work still go on. Here in the West we send back greeting to the brass collar gentry of New England.

We would not notice this, as it is not of the slightest importance what our little neighbor says, except, that it affords us a good opportunity of quoting one of its head lines (the one which heads this notice) and remarking quietly that "persons who live in glass houses must not throw stones," or dirt either. As will be seen from the extract taken from the Oil City *Register*, quoted below, "the corruptions of the Radical leaders" had nothing to do with the election in that place, as party lines were entirely ignored, and the candidates ran on their personal popularity, neither as Republicans nor Democrats. That Captain Ike Sowers defeated Mr. W. L. Lay, is not to be wondered at by any man who knows the parties, and their personal characteristics. The one, we imagine, is about the most popular young man in the oil regions, and of the other, the less said by us the better. If such men as Lay, (who must know their personal unpopularity, if they know anything) will insist upon setting themselves up as candidates, why, they must not be disappointed at finding themselves humiliated; and if a party chooses to nominate, at any time, any but its *best* men, it ought to suffer defeat. A lesson may be learned from the suggestion, which it would be wise to heed at all times.

The *Register* says:

> The election of yesterday passed off quietly, and a large vote was polled. The *people, much to our admiration, ignored party lines*, and voted for whoever they pleased. The chief interest centered in the candidates for the Mayoralty. Both aspirants for the position were fully worthy of it.
>
> Mr. J. M. Sowers, the mayor elect, is a gentleman of long residence among us, and he will bring to the office excellent executive ability and sterling integrity, and will administer the duties of the office in a satisfactory manner. And this we can also say of the rest of the elect. The defeated ones are a clever set of fellows, and have our earnest sympathies. We hope they may do better next time.

The Titusville *Herald* (Republican) in speaking of the election, says:

> By dispatch last evening we got the returns from Oil City. The vote was the largest ever polled there, exceeding that of last year by over 400. Mr. Sowers is elected by over one hundred majority, his great personal popularity securing for him the votes of all classes *without regard to party*. He is the right man in the right place, and will maintain thoroughly the dignity of the position to which he has been called.

Now, if it will add anything to the pleasure of the *Post*, we will say, that we too rejoice that so excellent a young man as we know Captain Sowers to be, has been elected to the Mayoralty of the Republican city at the mouth of Oil Creek. We surely would not feel so, if his election could in any way be called a Democratic triumph.

So, too, with reference to the late election in Cincinnati, the *Post*, as usual, claimed a "Democratic triumph;" but the following which we take from its own columns will hardly bear testimony to the genuineness of its claim, if it do not prove its "venality" or its "stupidity," or both:

> "The *Commercial* says editorially that the result of the election cannot be claimed as a Democratic partisan victory, but that it is an expression of a deep popular disgust with the action of the Republican Convention, and with the management of the city affairs in general."

The *Enquirer* says: "*We do not claim this as a party victory. Personal and other considerations*, which were entered into and canvassed, prevented it from being so considered. *The Republicans made unfortunate nominations for chief officers.*"

The following is from this morning's *Gazette*: "On the abstract question of Republicanism as against Democracy, *the city would vote every time against Democracy*, but on the question of local government the party wire pullers must not expect to trade upon the strength of the Republican party, and well the people understand, too well, their selfishness, to put up with the attempt."

A lesson may also be learned from the Cincinnati election.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

HILDEBRAND has been killed again. We have nothing to say about him this time, but we think he might as well vary the character of his amusements.

WHEN a man is almost gone we say: he has one foot in the grave. The frost does not seem to be almost gone and yet they say it is three feet in the ground.

WE see by the paper that A. T. Stewart has had his entire establishment vaccinated. This is one of the hugest vaccinations on record, as this establishment covers a whole block and is built up solid five stories in height.

ON Tuesday, in Bowling Green, Ky., Wm. Thomas was boarded and lodged by another horse thief. That is, he was hit over the head with a board and lodged in the tomb. Poker and whisky were the immediate causes.

THE steamer Algeria carried a very distinguished living freight away from New York on Wednesday, including Mrs. and Miss Grant, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Borie, and Mr. Bradford the artist, who we trust will not try during this voyage to get "crushed by icebergs."

OLD MR. KNIGHT, of that notorious Clark county, Indiana, was in such bad health that he went out into his yard with his gun and shot the top off his head. This energetic action improved his health little or none, but the top of the skull was found on the roof of the house.

MR. TILTON, in speaking of woman's suffrage, says: "If a minority cannot impose a right upon a majority, what right has a majority to deprive a minority of rights and privileges?" Otherwise, if the sardine cannot swallow the whale, what right has the whale to swallow him?"

THE Positivists celebrated Easter in New York. It is supposed that they did this on account of the eggs. The egg is a positive fact, and Mrs. Croley, Mr. Wakeman and the rest were positively glad they had them, otherwise there seemed to be no reason why they should celebrate the great feast-day at all.

WE had the pleasure of receiving a call yesterday from Mr. Harris, otherwise Carl Pretzel, the renowned "Dutch" writer. Carl has had wonderful success with his "Almenick Kalinder" for 1872, and is about to publish a version of Romeo and Juliet, which we venture to say vill pe nix so teep ve a well oder so breit ve a church tore; poot it vill pe shoost goot geuuff.

THE *Golden Age* sympathizes with all heretics: it matters nothing to it if they be heretical Catholics, Anglicans, Grecians, Protestants, Bhuddists or Mohammedans, the mere fact of their refusing to believe something which the majority of their countrymen believe is sufficient. Disbelief and apostacy are the sole requisites; distinguish yourself in these, and the *Golden Age* will pat you on the back and stroke you with the grain.

THE Speaker and Government of Fiji gave a grand dress ball at Levuka on the 8th of January. The Fiji costume, it is said, gives the most common-place female, while most of the ladies went without any costumes. The Speaker, however, was more profuse in his attire, as it is stated that he received the guests and then took off his coat and joined heartily in the dance. To persons who are not familiar with the national customs of the Fijians it may be well to say that it differs from that of the Sandwich Islander, in one respect, the former wears cotton in his ears and the latter does not.

HONEYTOWN is a sweet Kentucky village where dwell Mr. and Mrs. Hays. Last week two of Mrs. Hays' old beaux came to call on her, and she received them so kindly that Mr. Hays objected, whereupon his decidedly better three-quarters flanked him with a frying pan and put him *hors du combat*. Then the two beaux, thinking their opportunity visible, attacked the prostrate lord of creation with a knife, which made him yell so that his spouse's heart was touched and she leveled her rifled gatling frying pan at the invaders of her home, and routed them utterly before they had materially damaged her lord and master. Such is domestic life—among the colored folks of Honeytown.

DULUTH has tried to gain notoriety by railroads, by steamers, and by Proctor Knott, but somehow or other there has not been any wild, irresistable desire to go to Duluth, created in the minds of people generally. In fact most persons are able to restrain themselves and stay away. The papers boasted that nobody ever died in Duluth, but that failed because people were prone to reflect that nobody ever died in the exact centre of the desert of Sahara or on the north pole. Now Duluth has played its last trump card and is waiting for results. It is now announced that very rich gold discoveries have been made within eighty miles of the desolate little metropolis, and hoards of humanity are expected to surge that way. If there is gold, there will be people, that much is sure and all we have to do is to wait, if we want to know.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE *Independent* says: Should we be so fortunate as to have any of the disciples of the eminent Mrs. Victoria Woodhull among our readers, they will learn with surprise and pleasure of a law long existing in Prussia which must condemn itself to their ideas of the fitness of things. It was known as "Marriage on Probation," which is still in force, though fallen into great disuse, through the degeneracy of modern manners. It allowed any young man, under eighteen years of age, with the consent of the family council, to marry, provided the bride and her father agreed to it, with the privilege of annulling the marriage within the six months after completing his eighteenth year. Will it be believed, Dr. Falk, the new Minister of Education and Public Worship, of whom we told our readers a week or two ago, proposes to expunge this admirable law from the statute-book of Prussia! We are confident, however, that the enlightened Free Lovers of this country will urge its adoption here, with the amendments which must suggest themselves to every advanced thinker. Of course, the privilege of annulling the marriage must be given to the woman also, and not made another of the prerogatives of the baser sex. Then, there is no logical reason why such a privilege should be limited to boys and girls. It should be given to parties of all ages—as, indeed, has been already urged by doctors in the new philosophy. We are confident that Mrs. Woodhull, when elected President, will make this suggestion, thus amended, prominent in her first message to Congress; nor can we doubt that it will meet with a ready and cordial response from that body. Then will the demon of domestic discord be put to flight. Then will the prophecy of the ancient bard be fulfilled —at least, in part, though the gods may have dispersed the rest in empty air:

"Jam redit et Virgo; redeunt Saturnia regna!"

VIEWED in the light of recent developments, the physician who, immediately after the attack on Queen Victoria, declared the young man O'Connor perfectly sane, was guilty of undignified haste. That his opinion was expressed without adequate grounds appears from the following testimony of a gentleman acquainted with the assailant: "From a child O'Connor has been subject to suffering of no ordinary character, and has at different times been a patient in the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond street, and in King's College Hospital, and has undergone one, if not two, operations, and he is now a poor emaciated creature, with bad health and a sickly constitution. He was educated—and not badly —at St. Dunstan's school, Fleet street, and has ever borne the character of a quiet, harmless boy, but latterly he has (at home especially) shown symptoms of mental derangement, and become almost ungovernable by his parents. His sleep, too, has been for some time past continually disturbed and broken by sudden and violent pains in the head, and only on Saturday week last his father told a lady of my acquaintance that he was afraid 'the boy's mind was going.' It has been said that his fancy for such an outrage was excited by reading the abominable trash which is too freely circulated in low neighborhoods in these days, but this is wrong. His tastes were of a different order. His days were spent regularly at his proper work, and his evenings in 'drawing,' or in reading such books as the 'Last Days of Pompeii.' The outrage was simply an outbreak of madness, and it seems only fair to the boy and his family that the public should know this."

THE Boston *Globe* says: There is a manifest unfairness in the drift which politics is taking. Those who are opposed to the present administration, do not seem to meet their opponents on any great question of policy, but chiefly attack the personal character of General Grant. So far as politics is concerned, the President has no individuality; he is a representative idea only, and when stump speakers denounce him, as was done in Connecticut last Saturday, in vilest terms, they are adducing no argument, for even if their ridiculous charges were true, they amount to nothing as it regards the national policy and national politics. Anger is a clear evidence of weakness, and when a stump speaker works himself up to a degree of vituperation and vulgar personalities, he exposes a want of argument and reason. As to Gen. Grant, personally, he is like the stump speaker himself, a human being, not a saint; we are all sinners, otherwise this would not be Connecticut or Massachusetts —it would be heaven.

The *Golden Age* says: And now Pittsburgh too has a Radical Club. It is true, they do not call it a club but a society. It is "The Radical Society." But a rose by any other name smells just as sweet. The president of this new organization is Prof. A. Burt, an able and cultivated man; the secretary is Mr. Thomas W. Heatley, a young lawyer; and the members are a number of the best citizens. So, amid the ancient smoke of Pittsburgh, there will now be a new fire—the enkindling of free thought on all current and stirring themes. After the truth itself, the next best thing on earth is the search for it; and since, in Pittsburgh, this search involves a hide-and-seek in and around many a dingy church-wall, the Radical Society has choice and consecrated ground whereon to begin its investigation into "the good, the beautiful, and the true." We want to hear that the newly banded iconoclasts show a noble and gentle spirit toward all the old-fashioned and deep-rooted religous ideas which their orthodox neighbors cherish and adore. Even "Brimstone Corner" ought to be spoken against tenderly. Then, too, give the accused a chance to reply. There *are* radical clubs that permit free speech only to radicals. Away with such a narrow broadness! Let us hear *all* sides. That's the fair thing.

PERSONS lately returned from England report that there is a very bitter and angry feeling there against the position of the United States in relation to the Geneva arbitration. The press shows this very plainly, but it is said that these organs of public opinion are mild and reserved upon the topic, in comparison to the outspoken sentiments at the clubs, and in society generally in London. The government itself regards the matter so seriously as to go to work in arsenal and navy-yard with unwonted vigor. On one iron-clad now building at Chatham, six hundred men are to be employed during the year, and £82,500 is put down in the navy estimates to be expended on labor and materials for the hull. During the same time, nine thirty-five ton guns, made at the royal gun factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, have just been bored out to a calibre of 12 inches, and have been added to the naval armament. The navy has also recently received three guns, called the "Woolwich Infants," which are called the most powerful pieces of ordinance now in existence in England or elsewhere. They will send a steel shot through 15 inches of armor plate, or carry a 600-pounder cannon ball from Woolwich into London, a distance of seven miles. These guns will be used in the three large iron-clads now in course of completion, all of which looks very significant at the present time.

THE New York Evening *Post* says: We have the amusing spectacle in Congress of an investigating committee unable to discover exactly what it is investigating, and without any tangible object of inquiry. The House Committee on Commerce having been instructed to "investigate the actions of the Southern Improvement Company, finds that no such company exists, its charter having been repealed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. Remembering, however, that the "evil that men do lives after them," they thought that the rule might apply to corporations as well as individuals, and determined to investigate the evil in a general way, though for what particular purpose none of them could tell. Unfortunately, however, the evil of the Southern Improvement Company was "interred with its bones," and the whole affair has resolved itself into a sort of *post mortem* examination. We shall look with interest for the verdict of the Congressional coroner's jury. In the meantime let us advise the House not to be quite so hasty in the appointment of investigating committees; it would be well to be sure of your evil before you demand its investigation.

IT appears that the turbulent Looshais in some way or other—when, or how, or where, we have no means of telling—captured a little English girl who has been living amongst them for some time. The *Indian Observer* special correspondent gives a full and circumstantial account of this little girl (Mary Winchester by name), so long in captivity among the Looshais. Here is an extract: "Mary Winchester is at present safely in the hands of the military, and is by this time on her way to Calcutta. She is a very pretty child of about six years old, with fair complexion, healthy and well proportioned features. The officer who was sent up to Rutton, Poiya's village, to receive charge of her, found the poor little body wholly naked, save for a blue rag round her loins, sitting on the low step of a Kookie house, from whence, pipe in mouth, she puffed forth smoky commands to a bevy of young savages who were disporting themselves for her amusement in front of the shanty. She appeared to know no language save the Kookie tongue until the receiver of this stolen property craftily inquired, with grave fumbling in pocket, whether she would like some sweetmeats. To this ancient but familiar demand her memory instantly replied by the request, 'Give me them.' Poor little thing!"

THE *N. Y. Times* says: The right of Roman Catholic Bishops to suspend priests from pastoral offices within their respective dioceses, has just been recognized by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In December last a feud of no little excitement was created among the Roman Catholics of Williamsport by the removal of Rev. Father Stack from his parish by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton. Father Stack himself considered the conduct of the Bishop arbitrary and unjust, and for that reason procured an injunction to restrain him from enforcing his order. The case has since been carried to the Supreme Court, where it was heard before a full Bench, and has resulted in favor of the Bishop. As Father Stack has continued to exercise the functions of pastor pending the decision, it would not be out of keeping with former outbursts of a similar nature, to expect a church-door nailing sensation, equal to that which was created at Auburn, in this State, during the year 1868.

THE New York *Times* says: An effort is being made in this city by some public-spirited citizens to raise $10,000 to secure the completion of a remarkable work undertaken by Mr. Thomas S. Townsend. This work is nothing less than the compilation of all the information contained in the New York daily and principal weekly papers for the nine years from 1861 to 1869, with reference to the war of the rebellion. This compilation is declared by trustworthy parties to have been made with care and accuracy. If so, its value is simply incalculable. It is systematically analyzed, and indexed so far as it has gone, viz., to the year 1864, and already represents an incredible amount of labor. Twenty-five gentlemen have subscribed one hundred dollars each to the required fund, which goes toward the purchase of the work for some public institution to be hereafter designated.

FOR four years there has been a continual strife between the miners of the Pacific coast and their employers on the question of using what is known as "giant powder" instead of the regular blasting powder. On the one hand it is claimed that the use of the "giant" article facilitates and cheapens rock excavations, that it is specially serviceable in wet mines, and that no deleterous effects are produced by its use. The miners insist that it is injurious to the health and does no more execution than the common black powder. Physicians, however do not consider it injurious, and experiments prove its superiority in certain contingencies. Yet a strike is sure to follow its introduction, although, when it was used without the knowledge of the miners, it has been followed by no evil effects. The opposition to its use seems to be merely the result of prejudice.

A SINGULAR spectacle attracted, on the morning of the 18th ultimo, a large crowd to the Grande Place, in Brussels. There were erected four posts, guarded by gendarmes, and to each of them was fastened by the public executioner a judgment of the Court of Assizes concerning criminals who had made their appearance before the court. Post No. 1 was assigned to Andre Langrand, elevated by the Pope on account of his Catholic financial schemes to the dignity of Roman Count, and sentenced last year by the Court of Assizes to ten years' imprisonment for fraudulent bankruptcy. Posts Nos. 2 and 3 were occupied by the judgments of a railway cashier, who had absconded with 60,000 francs, and of a bankrupt money-changer. Post No. 4 told that De Plas, in religion Brother Celsus, has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

MONTREAL is excited over a case of religious kidnapping. Mr. and Mrs. Keith lived together in peace for nearly twenty years. They were then, unfortunately for their peace, converted to the religion of peace, which Mr. K. viewed from the standpoint of Presbyterianism, and Mrs. K. from that of Catholicism. In order to save the souls of her five children, the mother kidnapped their bodies. The youngest was taken sick and given back to the father, only to be again stolen when restored to health. Mr. Keith applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to compel his wife and the Catholic Archbishop and Vicar General to produce the children. The Archbishop has made affidavit that he does not know where the children are, and that he advised against their removal. The Vicar General and the wife have not, as yet, replied. The case has created much excitement at Montreal.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "Referring to the general demand that tea and coffee be placed on the free list, and that the duties which protect American industries be left undisturbed, a Chicago free-trade paper says: 'In other words, destroy the revenue which costs the poor man little and gives the Government all, and save the tariff which gives the Government little and costs the poor man all. That is the economy of the monopolists, but it is the grinding poverty of the poor.' Our contemporary has merely reversed the facts that is all. The tea and coffee duties cost the poor man a large item in the course of a year, and yet can be easily be spared from the revenues. But the protective duties which are to be saved bring the poor man in most cases all that he earns and has, while they cost him very little."

THE *Industrial Bulletin* says: At the banquets given by the Free-Trade League, in their palatial headquarters, on Tenth street, Washington City, it is said that the guests find gold watches, money, and other valuables under their plates. The versatile newspaper men and voracious press reporters, who make such charming discoveries, may readily believe that the Tariff has gone to the dogs, and that Free Trade is sure to prevail. A correspondent assures us that similar surprises are effective with members of Congress, but that we do not believe. The social influence which the Free-Trade League has attained in Washington, by lavish expenditure of money, will impress favorably Representatives who would spurn the offer of money as an intolerable insult.

FRANCE has been in a state of sore perplexity as to what she should do with the Commune prisoners. They filled the galleys; they filled the jails; they filled the very court-yards of the jails. A steady course of judicial murders put a good many out of the way, but there was still a vast number left. However, the remainder are settling the question themselves by going mad at the rate of one per cent. per month. All that France has to do, then, is to build insane asylums at a sufficiently rapid rate, and in eight years she will have all her uneasy spirits safely housed, unless, indeed, a new revolution puts them at the head of affairs again before that time.

A BOSTON paper gives an account of a dry goods clerk, whose salary had proved inadequate to his wants, which fact was only revealed to his friends by the death of his child, that he had no means to bury. His employer came to the rescue, and his fellow salesmen made up a purse of fifty dollars for him. Such a case of old-fashioned, puritanical virtue is worth recording, when the easy virtue of living on trust is so common.

A Denial.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—I am glad to know that you did not lend your columns to the consideration of the silly report that I have resolved to attend the Cincinnati Convention, etc.

I suppose you know me too well to believe for a moment that I have thought of such a thing. I have no doubt that it originated in pure malice, as it was manufactured out of the whole cloth.

I am told that our chairman of the County Committee last night telegraphed you, that it misrepresented me, as *I am for the Philadelphia nominee, whoever he may be.*

I am as ever,
Yours faithfully,
S. Newton Pettis.

MEADVILLE, April 3, 1872.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur, if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it, nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved, and many of them cured, by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses, and has them to suit every age and condition, and at all prices.

PLAIN WORDS FOR THE PEOPLE.

When broken down in health, strength and spirits it is not necessary that we should ask a medical man whether an invigorant is necessary. Common sense tells us that it is. The only question to be decided is, what the invigorant shall be. A standard tonic and restorative, which has been many years before the public, and in which millions of the intelligent classes repose the fullest faith, seems, in a case like this, to present the strongest claims to the confidence of the prudent invalid. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to possess these high recommendations. Its triumphant progress during a period of twenty years, its present popularity, and the uniform success which attends its use in digestion, nervous debility, biliary complaints, fever and ague, and all ailments which depress the physical system and enervate the mind, entitle it to the rank of a standard national specific. It is regarded in that light by the community at large, and hundreds of thousands of both sexes resort to it at this season as a preventive of that numerous and harassing class of diseases which take their rise from the miasmatic winds and vapors of spring. It is a stimulant, a tonic, an alterative and a mild aperient—four essential restoratives and protective elements of the materia medica—united in a single agreeable preparation. Every ingredient is vegetable, of the finest quality, and absolutely pure. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is better known, held in greater esteem, and commands a larger sale, than any other proprietary medicine manufactured in this country or imported from abroad.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA,

A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching "the sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
ALSO,
Gold Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.

As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them at

Wholesale and Retail
AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Wasistands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,

And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 38th, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.
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NATIONAL ELGIN WATCHES

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE
The Best Timekeepers Made.
Used by all the Leading Railroad Companies.

Wattles & Sheafer,

101 FIFTH AVENUE,
AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE WATCHES.
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C. C. BOYLE.....JAS. RICHEY, JR.

C. C. BOYLE & Co.,

Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge
Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

New Spring Shawls,
New Spring Scarfs,
New Dress Goods,
New Black Silks,
New Striped Silks,
New Colored Silks.

BLACK ALPACAS.

White Goods.

White and Colored Yosemite Stripes.
Buff and White Piques.
Colored Batiste Cloths for Suits.
Nainsooks, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns.
Swisses, Tarlatans, Irish Linens.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Curtain and Vestibule Laces.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Striped and Fancy Figured Damask Towels.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Alleghenv.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

RETAIL STORES.
197 and 199 Penn Ave.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,

Flouncing, Edgings and Insertings,
All widths, at POPULAR PRICES.

Victoria Lawn Edgings and Insertings, Swiss Edgings and Insertings, and Transfer Spot, Narrow French Bands, Excelsior and Registered Embroidery Trimmings in great variety, Swiss and Vic L

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 90 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1872.

Gold market firmer early in the day, but after noon declined, and closed at 110@110⅛. Loans ranged from 6 to 1-16 for carrying. Clearings about nineteen millions. Awards of Government gold to day, one million at from 110.20 to 110.25. Governments strong on moderate business. The course of railway and miscellaneous speculation on Stock Exchange to-day was marked by an unsettled feeling and lower prices in earlier dealings. There were further considerable sales of long stock, and decline ranged from ¼ to 2¼ per cent. In the afternoon, Wabash was suddenly run up to 80¼, which had a tendency to check the downward movement and cause an advance of ½ to 1 per cent. in the general list from the lowest point of the day. Afterwards Wabash reached to 79¾, and the balance of the list was off again, the most active stocks being Erie, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Rock Island, New York Central, Wabash, C. C. & I. C. and Pittsburgh and Cumberland & Ohio. There was a report on the street this afternoon to the effect that the English contestants for the control of Erie had compromised matters. The market closed with a slight improvement in prices all around, except Erie. Money very active, loaning as high as ⅛ per cent. per day, and closed firm at 5-16. State bonds dull and heavy.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of '81, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do. '64, 112⅛; do. '65, 113⅝; do. new, 111½; do. '67, 112⅝; do. '68, 113. Ten-Forties, 108⅜; currency 6s, 115¼.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 92@93; Tennessee, old, 66¾; do. new, 66¾; Virginia, new, 55; do. old, 54; North Carolina, old, 37; do. new, 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74; Quicksilver, 38½; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co., 71; American Express, 57½; Union Pacific, 34½; Central Pacific bonds, 101½; Union, 91¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	107⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	114⅛	5-20 Jan. & July '65	
U. S. 5-20s, '62	112½	5-20 Jan. & July '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	112⅛	5-20 July '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65		U. P. R. R.	

—A late New York paper says: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., on Saturday called upon Mr. Daniel Drew for $250,000 more margin on his s8ie of 50,000 shares of Erie and today for a further payment of $250,000. Each party now has $1,000,000 up in the Trust Company, making a total deposit of $2,000,000. This is a nice thing for the Trust Company, which allows only 4 per cent. on this deposit. Drew has been unusually prompt in putting up his share of the margin, and it will no doubt be a very difficult thing to corner the old veteran on the cash question, as many of those who were in this world which Mr. Drew is largely fortified with.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 4, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER.—Is in fair demand and may be fairly quoted at 65@70 for medium to good and 75@80 for prime to choice.

ASHES.—Soda Ash continues scarce and firm but prices are unchanged; common, 7 cts; refined, 8. Nitrate Soda, 5¾; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES.—Steady with a fair demand and prices are fully maintained, $2@4 ₱ bbl. for common to fair; $4,50@5 for good to prime and $5,50 for choice. The inquiry is mostly for small lots and the bulk of the sales are under $5.

BUTTER.—There is a good demand for the better grades and notwithstanding the arrivals are liberal, the supply is not equal to the demand. Prime to choice may be fairly quoted at 30@32; fair to medium 26@28 and inferior to common 10@15. It requires something very good to bring the outside quotations, and those who ship "made over" stock, expecting to have it sold as prime butter, will be greatly disappointed.

BEANS.—The receipts continue meagre and with a steady demand prices are firm but unchanged, at $2,50@3 ₱ bushel, according to quality.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales within the range of 5½@8¾ cts. ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5,25 ₱ case.

CARBON OIL.—Is quoted at 19 cts. by the car load, and 20@3 cts. additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE.—The stock in this market is pretty well reduced but the demand is light and prices are unchanged. Logs for Goshen; and 17@18 for Factory. The markets east are easier; this is evident from the fact that holders there are anxious to realize.

CANNED GOODS.—There is a fair demand and prices are firm but unchanged; Peaches, (3 lb. cans) $6 to $7 ₱ case, according to quality and brand; Tomatoes, $4,00@5,00; Corn, $5@6,50, the outside quotation for Winslow's.

CRANBERRIES.—Dull notwithstanding stocks are small; prices range all the way from $12 to $16 ₱ bbl. as to quality.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is steady with a fair demand and sales at 8@8½ cts, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT.—The inquiry for Peaches is fair; mostly for small lots, but prices remain unchanged; halves, 9½@10; mixed, 7½@8; quarters, 6¼@7½; peeled, 15@20, according to quality. Apples in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 7@8 for common to medium, and 8½@9 for prime to choice.

EGGS.—The market is firmer in consequence of a diminished supply and prices are better; of a dime. No quotations can be given at 22@23, although quotations may be made early in the day at 21. Some few sales were made early in the day at 21. However, dealers generally have but little confidence in the improvement, and are anxious to keep stocks down.

FLOUR.—Is quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of notice. We continue to quote in a jobbing way, fair to good spring wheat $7, 40@7,60; choice, $7,70@7,75; low grade $7,50@7,75 for fair to good red winter wheat and $8 for choice. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat continue very meagre, and, while the demand is only fair, the mills continue to take all that offers within the range of quotations, $1,62@1,65 for red, and $1,67@1,70 for white, according to quality. The weather, not only here but pretty much all over the country, is favorable for the growing crops, and the market, in consequence, is easier. There is no improvement to note in the demand for oats, and the market is dull and considerably overstocked, though prices are not quotably lower; 46@48 cts, according to quality; sale one car black at 46¾. As noted in our last report, the margin at these quotations is very fine, and some dealers refuse to sell at present prices, being hopeful of an improvement this month. Shelled Corn is dull, notwithstanding the receipts and offerings continue comparatively light; we continue to quote at 57@58 on track, and 60@62 in elevator. Ear Corn is selling at 55@60 for mixed to prime yellow, bagged. Rye is still quoted at $1, and the offerings continue light. Barley dull, and, in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 70@75 for spring and 75@80 for fall.

GROCERIES.—Coffee continues inactive, and, until the duty question is settled, one way or the other, no improvement can reasonably be expected. Habersham & Co., (of Baltimore) in their last circular, dated April 2d, refer to the foe at considerable length from which we make an extract. After noting a decline of 3@c. gold within the past 30 days, they say: "We cannot but still consider the prices as high. For the stock has increased, the demand holds back and the summer months are approaching, while the next crop will soon begin to be discounted. The consequence must be to still reduce the value of the goods, and to effect a considerable further decline in prices is anticipated." Sugars, we continue, are quiet and unchanged; Molasses, Syrups, Rice, etc., etc., steady but unchanged.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13¾; do A., 12¾; do B., 12¾; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11¾. Chesapeake do Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¾; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@8¾.

SPICES.—Ground Pepper, 22; Cloves, Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 20; Nutmegs, $1,50.

HOMINY.—Is quiet and unchanged; $4,50 ₱ bbl. to the trade, and $4,75 in a jobbing way.

HAY.—There is a moderate supply on hand, and, with light receipts and reduced stocks, prices are firm but unchanged. We continue to quote baled, on wharf and track, at $24@28, according to quality.

ONIONS.—Range all the way from $2,50 to $3,50 ₱ bbl., and Onion Sets at $4,50@5,50 ₱ bushel, according to quality.

OILS.—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 85@90, and No. 2 at 62@63. Linseed Oil, 92@95.

POTATOES.—The demand is increasing and the market is firmer but prices are not quotably higher; sales at 70@75 for fair to medium and 80@85 for prime fresh Peach Blows.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8½@9 cts ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6 cts; sugar cured do, 8 cts; ribbed sides, 7¾ cts; short rib, 8 cts; clear, 8¾ cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@11; plain sugar cured hams, 11¾; do. canvassed, 12. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¼; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14. Dried Beef, 17 cts. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼ cts ₱ lb.

SALT.—Quiet and unchanged; $1,85 ₱ bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—Clover seed is still reported dull, but prices are nominally unchanged, at $4 in first hands and $5,50@5,75 in a jobbing way. Timothy Seed unchanged at $3,00@3,25, and Flaxseed is in steady demand at $1,85@1,85.

TALLOW.—Rough, 4¼@4½ cts ₱ lb.

WHISKY—High Wines, round lots, 85 cts; jobbing way, 90@95; Common Rectified, 95@$1; Monongahela whisky, $1,75@3; Old Rye, 93@6, as per age and quality.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 4, 1872.

Trade continues very quiet; there is nothing doing in this market, in either crude or refined, either for present or future delivery, and business is at a complete stand. Crude continues dull and weak, and prices have still further declined; at Parker it opened at $3.35, but later in the day it dropped to $2,30; we are cognizant of a sale of 1,000 bbls. at the last named quotation. Private and reliable advices report that Cleveland is buying very sparingly, and it follows, therefore, with Pittsburgh and Cleveland almost out of the market, that stocks must of necessity be rapidly accumulating in the oil regions, and, in consequence, a still further decline in prices is anticipated. Refined, we continue, is dull at 23½ cts. but prices are without quotable change. There is an occasional inquiry to fill cargoes, and quotations may be fairly given at 21¼@21⅝ for immediate delivery for this purpose. In regard to future deliveries, there is not enough doing to establish quotations.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Star & W, account H McKelvy	296
Petroilte O W, account W Stewart	450
Excelsior O W, account T P Miller	80
Excelsior O W, account J Blakely	468
Total	1,294

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. AND W. P. R. R.

John Spear & Co., 227 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philia.
Vesta Oil Works, 250 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Philia.
J. M. Ritter, 58 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Philia.
Kirkpatrick & L., 214 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philia.
Total ..... 749 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Ralston & W, 71 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Philad.
Total ..... 71 bbls.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

	cars.		cars.
J. Wood & Co., mch.	5	J. A. Caughey, mct.	6
Lindsay & McC, met.	2	Everson, M. & Co., m	5
Slmick Co, metal	3	Wm. Smith, metal	1
Zug & Co., metal	3	J. W. Porter, metal	1
Graff, B & Co., metal	2	G W Hallman, metal	3
J. Painter & Sons, m	5		
Total			41

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight, P & A	2	Lewis & Lyon, ore	2
Wharton, Bro & Co m	1	Isabella Furn Co ore	15
Everson, Graff & M o	1	Graff, B & Co., ore	1
Kloman, C & Co ore	3	Graff, B. & Co., m	2
Shoenberger B & Co o	8	Spang, C & Co., met	1
Lucy Furnaces, ore	4		
Total			46

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Brown & Co., metal	10	J. Moorhead, metal	4
J. A. Caughey, met.	4	J. W. Porter, metal	1
A. Wiebe, metal	2	H. Crichlow, metal	1
Coleman, R & Co., m	4		
Total			31

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis, O & J, metal. 1

Wool Market.

There is very little movement, but prices are steady. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, super Saxony fleece, 58@65c; full blooded merino fleece, 55@58c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 52@55c; common fleeces, 75@80c. Tub washed, choice selected, three-eighth grade, 95@40c; three-eighth washed, 85@90c; fair ordinary, 80@85c; low or burry, 68@80c. Domestic pulled, city merino, 78@80c; city super, 76@83c; western, 70@75c. California, fine fall clip, 37@40c; medium, fall clip, 40@45c; burry, fall clip, 30@35c. Colorado and New Mexican, fine and medium, choice selected, 48@55c; fine and medium, washed, 45@52c; common washed, 43@45c; black, 35@37c; unwashed, 35@42c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 35@47c; medium selected, free from burrs, 42@47c; low, 38@40c.—*Phila. Gazette.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 4—5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; do '65, 94; do '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 89⅝. Specie in the bullion in the Bank of England decreased £477,000; the rate of discount in the Bank of England advanced ½; it is now 3½.

PARIS, April 4.—Rentes, 55f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 11¼d. Red winter wheat, 11s 7d. Flour, 26@26s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Lard, 40s 3d. ANTWERP, April 4.—Petroleum, 44⅝f.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Receipts of beeves today were 1,100 head; many droves were stopped back on account of the unsatisfactory market; trade is very slow, stock not all selling, and prices are ¼c to ½c lower than Monday, or 10½@13c; fat cattle are selling at 12@12¾c; some of Monday's cattle are still unsold. Droves have been sold at cost in Chicago; the best 3 cars Illinois, of 9 cwt., sold at 13c; 6 cars, of 7 cwt., at 11½c. Sheep are very dull with 3,000 fresh and many stale offering; they have declined ¼c from Monday, selling at 7¼@8½c, few extras reaching 10c; Jersey spring lambs sell at $7,00@8,00 each or 15@18c per pound; a car of choice 112 lbs fine wool sheep sold at 10c; a car of coarse Indiana 100 lbs 8¼c; a car 87 lbs 7½c. Hogs: with 29 cars arrived, market is heavy at 4¾@5c for live and 5¾@6¾c for city dressed; most weights selling at 6@6¼c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4.—Cattle receipts, 1,292, making total for week thus far 6,150, or 362 cars against 301 last week; market weak, with scarcely any business; sales out of 21 Illinois steers, 1,212 to 1,391 lbs., $6,25@6,75; 52 Canada stockers and steers, 807 to 1,240 lbs., $4@6,25; 14 State steers, 1,600 lbs., $6,65; 39 Michigan steers, 947 to 1,351 lbs., $4,62½@6,00. Sheep: receipts 2,200, making week's supply so far 6,45 against 8,900 last week; market heavy; sales of 185 Michigan sheep, 87 lbs., $8,50; 157, average 97 lbs., $8,50. Hogs: receipts of 1,200, making total for week thus far 7,578 against 11,100 last week; market quiet; about 6 cars offering; sales of 139, averaging 178 lbs., $4,50; 140, averaging 146 lbs., $4,45, and 206, averaging 177 lbs., $4,60.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Cotton less active; sales of 1,000 bales middling upland 23½. Flour a shade firmer; super western and State $6,35@6,70; common to good $6,75@7; good to choice $7,05@7,75; extra Ohio $7@8,50; receipts light and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 88c. Wheat higher; No. 2 Chicago spring in store $1,30; delivered $1,33. No. 1 Milwaukee in store $1,36@1,40; amber Michigan $1,50; North-west $1,50; delivered $1,54. Rye quiet; western in store 88½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn better; western mixed afloat 72½@73c; in store 69¾c; yellow western in store 71c; old western mixed afloat 72¾. Oats dull; western 53@56c; Ohio 54¾@56c. Eggs quiet at 21@22c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 17¾@20¼c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9¾@10c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses in New Orleans 85c; Cuba 83¼@84c. Crude petroleum 12¾, @12¾c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine firm; 69¾@70c. Pork quiet; new mess $12,87@13,00; prime $10,50@10,75; new prime mess $12,50; mess May $13,00. Beef steady; mess $9@10,50; extra $10,50@12; hams $23@27; tierce mess $16@18; India $19@21. Cut meats steady; hams 8½@9½c; shoulders 5@5½c; middles steady; long clear 7c. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Butter dull; western 11@24c. Cheese dull; 13@19c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat fairly active at 1¾@1¾c higher; closed at $1,21¾@1,22 for No. 2 cash and April. Corn active and ¾c higher; closed at 38¾c for No. 2 cash and April; 42¾c for May. Oats firmer; closed at 34c cash. Rye quiet and ½@1c higher; 70c for No. 2. Barley firmer at 51c for No. 2. Highwines steady at 85c for iron bound. Provisions firmer and higher; closed weak at an advance. Mess pork $11,40 cash; $11,60@11,65 for May. Lard $13,45 cash; $8,42½@8,47½ for June. Dry salted shoulders $8,75@8,80. loose. Live hogs dull and easier at $4@4,44. Light choice cattle dull at $3,40@3,65. Receipts: 2,800 bbls flour, 5,466 bushels wheat, 40,250 bushels corn, 5,670 bushels oats, 1,990 bushels barley, and 6,800 head hogs. Shipments: 2,892 bbls flour, 10,261 bushels wheat, 36,485 bushels corn, 14,017 bushels oats, 3,190 bushels rye, 6,-932 bushels barley and 5,195 head hogs.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The market continues moderately active and firm, with a gradual hardening of worsted and woolen goods. Goff's braids have been advanced to 90c. Baltic and other makes of black reps have risen to $1,20, and gold mixed to $1,30; but some old styles are being jobbed at a little less. Flannels are all on the rise. An active demand has prevailed for these goods all season. The advance in the price of wool has now compelled manufacturers and jobbers alike to put up the price of flannel, and many styles are 5 cents higher. Gilbert's No. 1 spring white flannels are up to $1,25; Cocheco grey flannels 55c; Diamond C do 47½c; Assabet 6-4 Rob Roy shirting flannels 80c; do 3-4 do 47½c; Lyman H drills 15@15½c; Amoskeag fine brown drills 13c; do coarse do 15½c; Union ginghams 12½c; Glasgow do 12½@13½c; fancy prints 11½@12c; Dolly Varden styles 12½@13c and heavy brown sheetings 14½@15c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 22¾c. Flour firm; family $7,60@7,75. Wheat firm; red $1,68@1,70. Corn firm, 47c. Rye firm; 90@92c. Oats steady; 38@42c. Barley firm; 60@75c. Groceries steady. Oils unchanged. Eggs steady; 15c. Butter firm; 26@31c. Clover seed firm; $8,75@9,00. Mess pork firm; $12,00 on spot; $12,50 seller June. Lard dull; 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats firm; held at 7@7½@6¾c; offered. Bacon firm; shoulders 4¾c; sides 6¼@7c. Hogs dull; $3,90 @4,25; receipts 1,500. Whisky 84c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—Tobacco very active and sales still large. Bagging unchanged. Cotton firm; middling 23¾c. Flour active at full prices; extra family $7,25. Grain quiet and firm. Corn 60c. Oats 52@55c. Rye 85@90c. Barley 75@80c. Provisions a shade firmer. Bacon shoulders 5c; sides clear 7¼; clear 6¾c. Bulk: shoulders 4c; sides clear rib 5¼c; clear 5¾c, loose. Mess pork quiet at $12,00. Whisky quiet at 85c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 4.—Flour: demand fair, and market firm. Wheat: demand is higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1,60@1,60¾; No. 2 red, $1,56; No. 3 $1,52. Corn: firm; high mixed, 47¾; yellow, 48c; Michigan, 48¾@48¾. Oats: firm; No. 2 38¾@39c. Rye: firm; 90c. Barley: firm; No. 2 spring, 70c. Clover seed: $5,20@5,25. Mess pork: dull and unchanged, $12,50 for heavy. Lard, 8c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Bran quiet at $1,75. Hay easier; prime $33; choice $36@37. Molasses quiet; clear Cuba 35@36c; fair to prime 31@34c; unchanged. Cotton quiet; sales 4,500 bales; good ordinary 21¾@21¾c; low middlings 22@22¾c; middlings 22¾c; receipts 639; exports: to Falmouth 5,634; Cork 3,550; Cornstadt 1,700; Reval 1,110; stock 138,633.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Flour: steady; X X spring $5,70@6,50. Wheat: steady; No. 1 $1,29; No. 2 $1,21¼. Oats: firm; No. 2 32c. Corn: firm; No. 2 mixed 38¾c. Lard: dull and nominal, No. 1 69c. Barley: firm; No. 2 55c. Mess pork: firm; $11,50@11,75. Bulk shoulders, 3¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Flour less active and unchanged; western and Pa. $4,85. Corn firm; mixed western 66c. Oats quiet at 53@54c. Crude petroleum 16¾@17½c.; refined 21¾@22c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $13,00@13,25. Lard 8¾@9c. Whisky 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 4.—Wheat firmer; No 1 red winter $1,66; No 2 $1,56@1,57. Corn steady, at 52c. Oats firm, at 43c. Refined petroleum quiet and steady, at 21c in car lots; 22@22½c in trade lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat advanced: extra $1,72; No 1 $1,63; amber $1,58. Corn firm, at 48@c. Oats firm, at 38½c. Clover seed $5,20.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, April 4.—1 car oats, Scott & Gisal; 11 bbls apples, E Moye & Co; 1 hf bbl butter, W H Graff & Co; 5 sks beans, 26 kgs butter, 5 bbls eggs, Voeghtly, Mead & Co; 1 bbl axle grease, S P Shriver & Co; 1 car pipe, C G McMullin; 40 sewing machines, W Sumner & Co; 25 sks potatoes, E Tate; 20 bbls hominy, Arbuckles & Co; 5 bbls wine, H Evert; 5 bbls mixed, W Frazer; 5 bbls whisky, A G McGrew; 3 pkgs crackers, C P Myers; 25 bxs soap, Atwell & Lee; 7 pkgs crackers, J Seibert; 1 do do, S H Baird; 28 bgs potatoes, J J Feidt & Co; 1 car hay, Schmerbach & Heyl; 1 do do, Bells follow, Lysle, Burchfield & Co; 50 bbls oil, B L Fahnestock & Co; 1 car wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 6 bxs cheese, Jas O'Brien; 1 bbl eggs, Houck, McC & Co; 11 bbls apples, A Van Fossen; 20 do do, H J McCracken & Bro; 25 sks rye, Woodworth & D; 15 tubs butter, P Dull & Son; 2 bbls apples, 1 do tubs butter, Loh & Cooley; 9 bbls apples, H Riddle & Co; 10 bbls eggs, Mead, Grogan & Co; 12 tubs butter, H Rea & Jr; 17 pkgs liquor, Getty & C; 3 pkgs butter, Jones & L; 24 cads tobacco, E Wornser & C; 4 bales b corn, John Hacker; 15 bbls spirits, M Evert; 50 bbls fish, Carter, Lupton & Co; 5 bbls whisky, Weller & Bro; 100 bbls flour, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 50 bbls h wines, W Millar & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, April 4.—105 sks flaxseed, 1 Durst; 1 car ear corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 11 green hides, 6 calf do, Lappe & W; 1 bbl lard, Arbuckles & Co; 1 bbl iron, Hall & Spear; 4 sks flour, McHenry & Hood; 1 tubs butter, 3 bxs eggs, W H Graff & Co; 1 car bulk m feed, W H Nantker; 6 bbls starch, Holmes, Bell & Co; 10 pails tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 10 dozen brooms, R B Warberton; 49 iron chair frames, A F Chaf & Co; 5 bbls sausage, 3 fire do, 5 bxs candles, 36 bbls oil, Reese Owens; 20 bxs candles, P Bauer; 10 bbls onion setts, J & W Fairley; 2 bgs d fruit, J G Tidball;

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 4.—1 car lumber, Hood & Smith; 1 car lumber, Rogers & Co; 6 bxs glass, Cunningham & J; 13 do do, Ex Flint Glass Co; 3 bxs s machines, Rev S E Nesbit 31 doz h rakes, Fahnestock & M; 1 bx f glass, F H Stewart; 25 bbls onions, Baker, W & H; 1 car lumber, Heath & S; 1 do do, S & W H Martin; 1 do do, South Pgh P Mill Co; 1 do do, J & A Hays; 1 do do, South Side P Mill Co; 1 do t bbl Mc Intosh & H; 180 sks oats, S H Boyd & Co; 5 bdls bows, T Hare & Bro; 7 sks rags, J Graham; 1 car hay, S Brady & Co; 25 jars syrup, G W McClure; 54 do do, J Porterfield; 156 do do, Loh & C; 30 do do, Woodworth & D; 1 cook stove, J Hannis; 33 bdls hides, B Pitman; 9 bbls d apples J O'Brien; 11 empty bxs, E & C Magino; 6 do do, Kramer & V; 100 oil bbls, B D Moore; 3 bbls eggs, P Duff & Son; 13 bales hay, J Rose; 3 kgs washers, Lane & O; 2 bbls apples, H Riddle; 1 bbl p corn, Loh & C; 1 bf produce, W H Graff.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY April 4.—10 sks potatoes, H T Bruggeman; 5 pkgs eggs, 4 do butter, J Klingensmith; 1 do do, shipmaker & Co; 100 do plunders, W Featon; 175 hides, J Callery & Co; 20 do do, Stimple & Day; 7 cars railroad iron, C Mt Vernon & D R R; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 1 car sand, Harrison Bro; 18 do coal, Coleman, R & Co; 44 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 70 do do, S M Kier & Co.

WEST PENN RAILROAD COMPANY April 4.—*Local.*—1 car lumber, Hood & Smith; 2 do s iron, Rogers & B; 10 bdls hides, G Kann; 11 sks potatoes, Law & McD; 515 pcs gas pipe, W Graff & Co; 3 pkgs butter, J Grieshman; 3 do do, 3 do eggs, B K & Co; 8 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 1 bbl butter, J S Clarke & Co; 5 bbls flour, Schwarberger & Co.

Through.—10 bgs coffee, 3 bbls molasses, S Dyer; 50 pkgs d stuff, E Hyde & Son; 14 pkgs groceries, H Myers; 1 do d goods, F Nichlous; 3 do do, Dunlap & S; 2 do do, Boggs & B; 1 do shoes, Russell & K; 1 do do, Martin & S; 1 do do, R Taggart & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 4.—1 car corn, J Hippley; 30 bales cotton, Holmes, B & Co; 6 do do, E Hyde & Son; 10 bbls whisky, H W Beaumont; 1 car lumber, B Shively; 1 do do, Mullen S & Co; 1 do flour and feed, Robinson & Smith; 1 do flaxseed, 59 bgs do, 10 bbls whisky, M B Suydam; 18 bdls hides, A Holstein; 1 car lumber, J Nanz; 1 do do, L Walters & Son; 6 pkgs cheese, 1 do butter, I Oseeh; 1 car hay, B Knox & Son; 1 do corn, Johnston & Colvin; 9 bbls cider, L Hahn; 50 do oil, Beamer, B & Co; 238 shabs steel Reiter & Co; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car shavs, J M Hemphill; 1 do hoops, J H Morrison; 2 do oats, Voeghtly, K & Co, 18 bbls whisky, R Carson.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

MARIETTA PER CARRIE BROOKS.—lot lumber, W C Hopper; 50 sks oats, Langeamp & Son; 64 sks barley, Fred Shields; 16 bbls apples, James O'Brien; 177 sks corn, Scott & Gisal; 98 do do, Courtney, Gordon, Campbell & Co; 91 do do, W H Nantker & Son; 102 do do, 49 do oats, Schnebach & Heyl; 262 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 10 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 100 bales hay, Chas Fairman; 42 c tops, W Hutchinson; 10 pkgs cigars, A S Gilmore & Bro; 5 do do, S P Shriver & Co; 98 sks bran, I Hippley; lot furniture, W H Lemon; do do, R Stedman; 10 tes lard, S S Marvin & Co; 80 sks ear corn, C H Morlege; 46 sks corn, W Welsh & Co; 3 pkgs eggs, 15 do a butter, P Duff & Son; 3 bbls eggs, Head, C & Co; 7 pkgs do, H Rea Jr; 3 bxs eggs, 1 bx butter, G Meyer; 2 bbls beans, W J Steel & Bro; 11 pkgs eggs, 4 do d peaches, J J Pettit & Co; 15 bbls flour, Watt, J & Co; 2 bbls eggs, J A Graff & Co; 10 pkgs cigars, T C Jenkins; 6 bbls apples, 4 do eggs, W H Graff & Co; 8 do do, Loh & C; 256 chairs, Millliken & Co; 54 do, F Echenlaub & Co; 24 chairs, C Wetzell; lot furniture, H Berger; do do, Dauler & Son; do do, J M Irwin; do do, Kremple & H; do do, Lemon & W; do do, T B Young; do do, W H Lemon; do do, Woodwell & Son; 23 bbls and 139 sks potatoes, 69 sks oats, G Weiss; 235 sks beans, W Walker; 2 bbls eggs, Potter & S.

PORTSMOUTH PER GRANITE STATE.—10 bbls eggs, P Duff & Son; 1 do do, J O'Brien; 5 doz brooms, Voigt, M & Co; 55 bbls bbls, 5 bbls tallow, W Flacens & Son; 300 nail kegs, Clemm, C & Co, 222 oil bbls, B D Moore; 185 sks bran, 85 do oats, McBane & A; 198 do corn, Marshall & C; 50 tons p iron, Loomis & C; 25 pkgs furniture, H Berger; 8 do do, J Kenworthy; 20 do do, N Whiting.

In Store and for Sale.
25 Barrels Rectified Cider
6 Barrels Dried Apples,
6 Barrels Chestnuts,
25 Barrels Green Apples,
5 Barrels Pickles,
10 Half Barrels Pickles,
J. B. HOLLEY,
mh23:n34 18 Smithfield Street.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at point with 7 feet 3 inches in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant and all that could possibly be desired for the transaction of out door business.

The Carrie Brooks arrived from Marietta with a big trip, included in which was considerable grain and a large lot of furniture. She will enter the Wheeling trade to-day, and will leave here after every Friday, Monday and Wednesday.

The Kate Putnam from St. Louis was due last night, and the Mollie Ebert from the same point is due here to-day.

The West Virginia, Capt. Peter Donaldson, leaves for Brownsville this morning. She will return to-night and depart again to-morrow at 3 p. m., going clear through to Morgantown. Her agent, Mr. S. R. Patterson, can be found at the wharfboat above the bridge during business hours.

The Western, Capt. S. B. Coulon's new mountain steamer, is filling up rapidly for St. Louis and Missouri river, and will be ready to leave as advertised, on Tuesday next.

The Comet is due from St. Louis with a cargo of iron ore. The Exchange is also en route from the same point.

Capt. Stockdale's new boat for South America, is rapidly approaching completion and will soon be ready to take her departure for New Orleans. Capt. Ben. Laughlin, of the Coal Bluff, while coming up yesterday, reports having met the Coal Hill going down with her tow all right, although he thinks she had been delayed by some derangement to her machinery.

The Charley McDonald departed yesterday with two barges, including, among other items, 650 tons of railroad iron, for St. Louis. They will be towed from Wheeling to Cincinnati by the Charley McDonald, and from there to St. Louis by the Fearless.

—The Messenger left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Wednesday.

—The Ed. Hobbs is coming up the river with 800 tons of ore and 200 tons of iron.

—The H. S. Turner has been attached at New Orleans, on account of an unpaid bill of barge hire last winter.

—The Glencoe and John F. Tolle arrived at New Orleans, Tuesday and the Arlington was at Cairo the same day.

—Mr. Joseph Armor, of Augusta, last week sold a one-half interest in the ferryboat at that place to Mr. James Cullen for $350.

—It is rumored that there is trouble in the Ohio River Salt Company. Some four or five of the furnaces have already withdrawn.

—The machinery of the Silver Bow, sunk at St. Louis during the ice, will be placed in a new boat to be built for the Carter Line of Red river packets.

—Cotton shipment along the lower Mississippi have recently fallen off so materially that it is expected the Lee and Natchez will both withdraw from the Vicksburg and bends trade much earlier than they did last year.

—The new steamer Sabine, sold at New Orleans on the 20th ult., was bought in on account of the underwriters. She is now on the docks undergoing complete repairs. As soon as she is fully furnished she will probably be turned over to her owners.

—Since the close of navigation last season, a

HOME NEWS.

There will be a meeting of the Pittsburgh Base Ball Club on Friday evening, 5th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., at the Boat House.
T. T. CLARKSON, Secretary.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Y. M. C. A.—The Bible Class and Teachers Meeting held in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A., every Friday evening, will be conducted this evening by H. K. Porter, Superintendent of the Baptist Church Sunday School. Sunday School teachers and all others interested in the study of the "Uniform Lessons" are invited to be present.

Letters held for Postage.

Mrs. Nan Kennedy, Midway, Pa., 1c; Charles Thornburg, Sewickley, Pa., 1c; J. C. Lewis, Sharpsburg, Pa., 1c; W. M. Richey, White Ash, 1c; Miss Lydia Thompson, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 1c; William Fawcett, Braddocksfield, Pa., 1c; Stewart & Cook, Mansfield, Pa., 1c; Miss Alice Allen, Pleasant, Pa., 3c; W. M. Graydon, Indianapolis, Ind., 3c; Thomas Pearce, Sharon, Pa., 3c; W. A. & C. M. Talbot, Barnesville, Ohio, 3c; Rev. L. H. Geschwind, Butler, Pa., 3c.

Brutal Assault of a Boy.

Last evening a man giving his name as John Grames was arrested by Lieutenant Gordon, of the Mayor's police, on Water street, for committing an unprovoked assault upon a lad named Kelley, only eight years of age. The officer, after bringing the man to the Central Station-house, stated that he had, without any provocation, struck the boy with a brick, terribly bruising his hand and wrist. The lad was carried to his home and had his injuries properly dressed. The father of the child intends bringing a charge against Grames this morning for aggravated assault and battery.

Broke His Neck.

Coroner West yesterday morning held an inquest on the remains of Peter Wilson, the man who was killed by falling from a trestle at Turtle Creek. He was a coal miner, and left his home at Elizabeth on Tuesday to seek employment. He came to Turtle Creek and was walking up the incline at Tipple No. 2, when he missed his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of thirty five feet, by which his neck was broken. He had been cautioned not to make the attempt but said he had been accustomed to walk on trestle work and was not afraid.

He was about forty-five years of age, a Scotchman, and leaves a wife and six children. The body was taken to Elizabeth for interment. A verdict of accidental death, was rendered by the jury.

The Fire Alarm Bell.

As intimated some time since in these columns, the old alarm bell which now graces the tower in the Court House yard, will not be removed to the cupola of the new City Hall. It is to be returned to the Messrs. Fulton, as part compensation for a handsome new bell now being cast at the establishment of the firm named. The material being used is a composition—a sort of Prussian metal, for which variety of a very high order are claimed, both as regards tone and durability. It is expected that the new bell will be cast and ready for hanging in the belfry which surmounts Municipal Hall by week after next. It will be of about the same dimensions and weight as the present alarm bell, but it is expected will far surpass it in loudness and purity of tone.

Dispute About a Child.

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus was presented in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday by Mrs. Grisilah Stewart, to enable her to obtain possession of her niece Emma J. Wahoup. The petitioner set forth that the child about eight years of age and an orphan; that by the will of its mother it had been left to the care of its aunt Mrs. Stewart, together with all property to which it entitled,—this trust to hold the same in trust until the child should be of age. It is averred further, however, that Nancy and Samuel Farley, other relatives, interfered with this arrangement whereby they kept the child, and have recently set up a claim as her natural lawful guardian to see or hold any communication with her.

The Court granted a rule, returnable next Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

Found Dead.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Mary Hester Scott, a colored woman, expired suddenly at her residence in St. Clair borough. She was about fifty years of age, but enjoyed good health, and previous to the time of her death, made no complaint. Yesterday morning, as usual, she arose quite early and prepared brea kfast for her husband and son, who soon after started to work, leaving her attending to household duties. About half-past eight o'clock a neighbor called at the house and was shocked to find Mrs. Scott lying dead on the floor in front of the kitchen fire. Apparently she had been suddenly attacked with some fatal malady and dropped to the floor a corpse.

Dr. Benham, who was called in, was of the opinion that death resulted from hemorrhage of brain, and the Coronor's jury gave a verdict in accordance therewith. Mrs. Scott leaves a husband and one son.

Meeting of the Water Committee.

The Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held their first meeting in new City Hall last evening, in the Water Assessor's office, which is in the second story. The room is handsomely and neatly furnished. Quite a number of bills were read, approved and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment—among them that for the new boilers for the water works, manufactured by Messrs. Carroll & Snyder, amounting to nearly $11,000 ($10,950). The boilers had previously been tested in the presence of the Committee at the works, and pronounced perfectly satisfactory. The pay roll for the month was also read and approved. The sub-committee appointed to examine the premises of a lady on Fifth avenue, which was claimed to have been injured by the bursting of a water pipe, and for which she asked several hundred dollars damages, reported against allowing the same, believing that the alleged injury had not been caused thereby.

A resolution was passed authorizing Superintendent Atkinson to replace the the rotten water pipe on Washington street, between Wylie and Webster avenues, with new pipe. The pipe at this point has burst in several places quite recently, doing considerable damage. The annual reports of the Superintendent of the Water Works and Water Assessor were presented and ordered to be printed. Some other business of a routine character was transacted, after which the Committee adjourned.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

This depository for savings has grown rapidly into favor in Allegheny city. Its banking house is at No. 42 Ohio street, very central and convenient. It is established on the principal of the individual liability of its stockholders for all its obligations—it cannot therefore but be entirely safe, the stockholders comprising many wealthy and well-known citizens, each of whom is personally concerned to have its affairs prudently and securely managed. Mr. George E. Riddle as President, Mr. James H. Riddle for Cashier, and such men as D. Macferron, Simon Drum, J. W. Hall, John M. Tate, William Burgoyne and F. D. Eshelman, in the Board of Directors, every guarrantee is afforded of the absolute safety and judicious management of all deposits. We are thus particular in mentioning the names of the officers and directors, and the fact of the individual liability of the stockholders, because on these facts the character of the bank and its claims to the full confidence of depositors depend, and we think depositors should always assure themselves of the trustworthiness and responsibility of a bank before making it the depository of their savings. We are confident that no institution in either city will bear this sort of scrutiny better than the Franklin Savings Bank, and its increasing business shows that it enjoys the unlimited confidence of the entire community and is destined to grow up to the magnitude of a first-class, most useful, and at the same time, perfectly safe institution.

THE FIRST CASE.

Verdict of a Coroner's Jury—The Captain of a Brownsville Packet Charged with Criminal Neglect—A Test Case.

Yesterday the court of Quarter Sessions was engaged with a case of more than usual interest, arising out of the verdict given by a Coroner's jury. In December last Captain Thomas Scott, with his wife and a little child, took passage on the steamer "Elizabeth" to go to McKeesport. When the boat neared McKeesport the child was missed, and a search was instituted. It was found that a small gate in the guards, on the starboard side of the boat, was gone, and it was suspected that the child had fallen overboard. Next morning the body of the child, and near it the gate from the boat, was found floating in the river near Saltsburg. It was alleged that the gate had been insecure for a long time, and as the defendant was in command of the boat, it was charged that he was responsible for the death which resulted. The jury returned a verdict of criminal negligence against the Captain of the boat, Frederick Houghton, and he was indicted accordingly.

As this was the first case that has ever been tried in this Court of a similar character it was looked to with some interest. When it was called up District Attorney Bayne produced witnesses to show the insecurity of the gate that its hinges were broken and that it had been carelessessly nailed up. The defense called witnesses in refuttal, who testified that they had tried it before the accident occurred and that it seemed then to be safe.

In his argument District Attorney Bayne held that it was the duty of Captain Houghton to see that everything about his boat was perfectly secure and that as he had failed to exercise the proper supervision in reference to the gate he was criminally negligent, and guilty under the law.

Judge Stowe, however, in charging the jury, refused to affirm this point, but laid it down as the rule that it first must be established that the captain had been notified of the condition of the gate, and that he only would be guilty if after such knowledge he neglected to make the repairs.

Under this ruling the jury returned a vervict for defendant.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW YORK, Jan. 3d, 1871.

Messrs. Gilles, Wales & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I have carried one of your Watches, bearing Trade Mark "Marion Watch Co.," No. 8,485, manufactured by United States Watch Co., from Dec. 29th, 1870, to Dec. 29th, 1871, its total variation being only *nine* seconds in the entire time. Respectfully yours, PHILIP L. HOFFMAN.

THE MINGES FAMILY.

A Leaf from a Family Notebook—A Household of Counterfeiters—Wandering over the Land—A Break in the Home Circle —The Family Record in Court.

There was a case called up in the United States District Court yesterday morning, which is surrounded with a sort of romance, that elevates it in interest, above the level of the ordinary infractions of the law, which this court is generally called upon to consider. The central figure is Clinton Minges a young man about twenty-two years of age, who is on trial on a charge of passing counterfeit money. The youth is bright eyed and finely featured, with smooth boyish face and an innocent expression of countenance which would puzzle the most astute physiognomist to connect with a criminal. His dress is faultless and so far as external appearance goes he would probably be one of the last men whom even a detective would look upon with suspicion. His history, however, strangely emphasizes the fact that among all the deceptions of life, appearance is generally one of the worst.

Clinton comes of a family whose whole energies for many years past have been devoted to the sale and distribution over the country of counterfeit money. When this branch of business was adopted by the head of the household, John Minges, the family headquarters were at Muney, near Philadelphia, in this state. The father at first conducted the business himself, but gradually he enlisted the co-operation of the others, until the mother, a still younger wife, whom there two boys and two girls—were as enthusiastic in its pursuit as himself. For a long time they carried on so quietly that no suspicion of their calling gathered currency in the neighborhood of their home and they enjoyed all the pleasures of wealth and apparently a happy, refined home circle. Circumstances, however, at last fastened guilt upon them and as a result about four years ago they were called up to answer to charges of uttering at Williamsport. When they appeared before His Honor, the juvenile appearance of the children and the apparent repentance of their elders, inspired a feeling of pity in his judicial breast, and all but the father were dismissed with tender admonitions for the future; especially was this wise counsel directed to Clinton, who was then scarce eighteen years of age and seemed too young and innocent to be guilty of the crime imputed to him.

The father, John Minges, after his family had thus escaped, made application to be relieved on bail, a request which was granted, and the security fixed at $10,000. He produced a bondsman who represented himself as a wealthy farmer in an adjoining district, who was well known to the Court by reputation, and was considered satisfactory. Subsequently Minges was bailed but could not be found and his bondsman proved to be a police officer from Harrisburg, who had personated the farmer. For this little piece of rascality that policeman was relieved from duty and now finds quarters in the Western Penitentiary.

In the meantime the Minges home had been removed from Muney and none of the family could be discovered. The matter finally came under District Attorney Swoope's administration, and he instituted measures for the capture of the head of the household. The detectives several times secured traces of the wanderer, but all their efforts to apprehend him were unsuccessful, although he was literally followed into nearly every State of the Union and at one time just escaped the officers up Red River, Texas. In this pursuit however, the officers made the discovery that a youth who figured on the convict roll as Hamilton, in the jail at Cincinnati was Clinton Minges, and the innocent boy who once had been before the court. In following up their clue, it was found that Clinton, disregarding the fatherly admonitions of His Honor, had left the court-house and gone to Columbus, Ohio, and one evening, while walking along the street, were suddenly confronted. Castle had none of the money about him, but Minges had a roll containing $240, which he threw away. It was picked up, however, and subsequently he was tried at Cincinnati, and again on account of his youth, escaped with a slight punishment—eight months in the county jail. It was while serving out his time there that he was discovered by District Attorney Swoope, who upon his release had him arrested and brought to Pittsburgh, where he has been in jail for several months awaiting trial for passing counterfeit money here. During the past five years it is said he has circulated about $30,000 of the "stuff" in Western Pennsylvania, and he was about branching out into more extended fields when the detectives interfered with his plans. He has the appearance of a young gentleman of means and refinement, and his soft, delicate hands and clear, sunny complexion indicate that but little of life's toil or trouble has ever fallen to his lot.

The family, so far as heard from, with one exception, have continued to follow the business and at present his sister—a young and beautiful woman—with her husband, is in the care of Warden Scandrett, at our county jail, both awaiting trial for similar offences. They seem to have been devotees of learning as well as rascality, for Clinton is possessed of a good education, his sister is a graduate of one of the best female educational institutions in the East and the youngest brother at present is going through a college course. All of them excel as conversationallists, and seem to have a peculiar fascination, as they have succeeded in winning a number of their former associates into their ranks. The father is yet a fugitive and very effectually eludes the vigilance of the most expert detectives; one daughter with her husband is in jail; a son is on trial with fair prospects for the penitentiary; the mother with another son is wandering about the country in the enjoyment of ill-gotten wealth, and the last youth is enjoying the advantages of a college education. Is there not romance in such a family history?

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Lang, indicted for rape, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and it directed the costs to be divided between the parties.

James Smith was indicted for the larceny of a coat, vest and handkerchief from Henry Simmons. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Patrick Beasley, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, plead guilty to two indictments for selling liquors to minors, and one for selling on Sunday. The District Attorney was allowed to enter a *nolle. pros.* as to three other indictments against the same individual upon the payment of costs.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew Miller, indicted for larceny, was next taken up. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
George Hober et al.
Richard Manuel,
George Brown,
John Rowe,
Joseph Higgins,
Martin Keaxney,
Frank Limegrover,
Thomas Burns,
John Hartley,
Mary McCafferty,
Anthony Clark,
Roger Corbitt,
Michael Quinn,
David Loyed et al.
John Fraser,
George Fuchs,
Howell E. Jones,
Robert Barnett,
Martha Ott et al.
John Martin,
Robert Eberhart,
John L. Gribin,
Jos. Witnur.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Wm. Renne vs. Jones & Laughlins, the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $285. The action was brought to recover damages fixed by plaintiff at $9,000.

In the case of John M. Conroy vs. John A. & George McGraw, action for damages for assaulting him, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $1,500 as to John A. McGraw; as to George McGraw the verdict was in favor of defendant.

Huckenstein & Baum vs. John Hoedle, action Mechanic's lien, verdict for plaintiffs for $685.

Jacob Daniels vs. Jones & Laughlin. Action for surface damage, caused by the sinking of a coal pit. On trial.

Byran & Mills vs. Arthur Kirk. Action on bank account. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Trial List for To-day.

83. Stein Bros. vs. Stewart.
85. McCoy's assignees vs. Steel et al.
86. Wellington vs. Hockeyhouse & Sterrett.
88. Bell & Wier vs. City of Pittsburgh.
89. Dieterle vs. Holzer.
91. Bourne Bros. vs. Schneider.
95. Murdoch vs. Bell et al.
98. O'Neil vs. Miller.
99. Stewart vs. Gibson.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER

Sterling Bonsall vs. Byers & Co., is still on trial before Judge Collier.

The ejectment cases of Barton vs. Blacks, went to the jury but no verdict had been returned at the time of adjournment.

Michael Ryan vs. Frank Jacobs. Action to recover for damages for alleged ill treatment of a horse which defendant hired of plaintiff. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

204. Lenkard vs. Rafferty.
205. Same vs. Same.
217. Kern vs. Harris & Bros.
3. Graham vs. Elliott, *et al.*
4. Weldon & Kelly vs. Savage, *et al.*
10. March vs. Horshbauser.
11. Eichenlaub vs. Holmes.
12. North avenue M. E. Church vs. Golden.
13. Seemuller Bros., & Co., vs. Clinton.
18. Schreader & Bro., vs. Barr.

OFFICE OF ILLUMINATING GAS AND GAS METERS, FOR ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, April 4th, 1872.

A test of the gas furnished by the Pittsburgh Gas Co., was made at the office of the Inspector to day which showed the gas to have an illuminating power equal to 14-63-100 candles, being 37-100 below the standard required by law and ammonia was found to be present in small quantities. This is the first time the gas of this company has been below standard.

R. H. SMITH.

Spring 1872.

In counting necessary purchases for the season, do not forget a Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine. 116 Market street. tf.

CONSOLIDATION ACT.

Provisions of the Bill—The Details of Annexation

The following is the full text of the Consolidation act as passed, and signed by the Governor, by which South-Side annexation is made a fixed fact, and the details of the change duly arranged.

A SUPPLEMENT

to the several acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries, &c.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the boroughs of Temperanceville, Union, Allentown, Mount Washington, Birmingham, East Birmingham, Monongahela, Ormsby, South Pittsburgh, St. Clair and West Pittsburgh, are hereby annexed to the city of Pittsburgh, and made part thereof.

SECTION 2.—That the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh is hereby required to issue his proclamation to the qualified electors of said boroughs for elections to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, for members of Select and Common Councils of said city, in the districts hereby annexed; which proclamation shall be issued at least ten days before the said election, and be published in the official papers of said city and by handbills to be posted in each of said districts; said election to be held under the same rules and regulations as other elections are held in the city of Pittsburgh for members of Councils. The number of members of Select and Common Councils to which such district shall be severally entitled shall be ascertained and appointed by the third and fourth sections of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, approved April 1, 1868." That is to say, two members of Select Council for each borough, and a member of Common Council, according to the ratio of representation now in force, the Councils to have power to establish a rule as to holding over of members elected. And where a borough is divided into wards or precinct shall be entitled to two members of Select Council, and the members so elected, upon presentation of certificate of election, shall be entitled, on the first meeting of the City Councils, held in the month of November next, to be sworn in as members of the City Councils.

SEC. 3. That the act entitled "An act to authorize the consolidation of adjacent territory with the city of Pittsburgh," approved May 10th, 1870, except so far as the same is repealed by this act, is hereby made part hereof, and the same shall be constructed as to be in harmony with this act.

SECTION 4. That the Select and Common Councils of said city shall, at date prior to the 1st day of August, 1872, provide by ordinance for dividing and arranging the territory of said city into wards, in such manner as not to make more than forty wards in the whole of said city, and that in this year, and in every fourth year thereafter, the members of the Common Council of said city shall be apportioned among the districts, to wit: The Assessor in each ward shall return the number of taxables in the ward for which he acts in the same manner as is provided in the 4th section of the act of April 1st, 1868, mentioned in the second section of this act. The whole number of taxables in the city shall be divided by forty, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation for members of Common Council. Provided that should any ward have an excess of three taxables more than the ratio of taxables, it shall be entitled to an additional member; provided further, that each ward shall have at least one member of Common Council."

SEC. 5. That the city authorities shall not have jurisdiction over the territory annexed by this act, until after the members of Councils elected in October shall be entitled to take their seats in the City Councils, and the Councils of the several boroughs shall proceed to wind up their business and affairs by January 1st, 1873, when all the powers heretofore vested in said Borough Councils shall cease.

SEC. 6. That the terms of the members of the Common Council elected in the districts hereby annexed, on the second Tuesday of October, next, shall expire on January 1st, 1874, the terms of the members of Select Council, elected in said districts shall expire as follows, viz: The term of one member from each district to expire January 1st, 1874, and the other January 1st, 1875, and the first election in the districts hereby annexed, under the new apportionment to be held on the second Tuesday of December, 1873.

SEC. 7. That the City Councils shall, as soon as conveniently may be, before August 1st, 1872, appoint a committee on apportionment and division of wards, consisting of one from each ward, and the boroughs hereby annexed shall be entitled to appoint by their Councils one person to be a member of said committee, provided that each ward as precinct of a borough shall be entitled to one member of said committee.

Approved the second day of April, A. D., 1872.
JOHN W. GEARY.

"GOUNOD CLUB."

A Permanent Organization Effected—Design of the Club.

The projected organization of our municipal amateurs into a new society, which has been engaging the attention of Prof. Tetedeux for some time past, took definite form last evening at a meeting held in his parlors. There were a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen present, who seemed to be thoroughly enthusiastic in the enterprise. After a free and formal discussion of the purposes of the proposed society, a permanent organization was effected, under the name of the "Gounod Club," by the selection of Prof. Tetedeux as president. There also Mr. Charles Clifton as Secretary, and Mr. James Rinehart as Treasurer.

It was then decided to limit the active membership to fifty, and to hold meetings Monday evening of each week, aside from the pleasure derived from such an association by the members themselves, it is their design to share with their friends the advantages of the Club by giving private concerts occasionally—as often as they may deem it excellent. These musical entertainments, while held in a public hall, are not, however, to be open to the general public, but only to those whose presence is desired by the performers, and invitations in this respect to be expressed through cards of invitation. The idea is somewhat of a novelty hereabouts, but we doubt not it will prove satisfactory to the Club, and eminently agreeable to those who have the good fortune to be among the chosen guests.

The "Gounod" enters upon its existence under the most favorable auspices, and its success will be a matter of much pleasure, not only to the membership but to all who are musically inclined in our community.

RINE'S HADES.

Experiences in Chicago.

Last evening was the time selected by Rev. D. I. K. Rine for his appearance on the lecture platform before the general public, but either through a lack of enthusiasm for more lecturing since the regular course has closed, or possibly through no special interest in the subject, the "general public" failed to exhibit itself very largely upon the occasion. When the doors were thrown open at half-past seven o'clock, half a dozen people quietly entered, and after a calm survey of the interior of Library Hall, selected seats. In the time intervening before the advent of the lecturer, about forty or fifty seekers after knowledge, among whom were a dozen ladies, made their appearance and added to the audience which patiently awaited the coming of the speaker.

About eight o'clock there was a slight sound emanated from near one of the side entrances and simultaneously Mr. Rine appeared, unannounced, with a roll of manuscript in his hand which he carefully laid on the stand and then looked about him. "Out of hell, How I got in, what I saw there and how I got out" was the first startling sentence which was uttered, as a sort of parenthesis, in the course of the title of his discourse. Having thus begun the lecture he cheerfully assured his auditors that it didn't require a blazing furnace to make the place which he had designated but that trouble, grief, agony and despair formed it here on earth, and with this general proposition, which was enforced by numerous scriptural quotations, he proceeded to refer particularly to his own case, the trouble which had fallen to his lot in Chicago, to the manner in which he had suffered, and to his release. The story to which his listeners were then treated, was substantially the same as has already appeared in the local prints in his personal explanation, and hardly needs repetition. It was told in a plain, straightforward manner and evidently impressed the hearers with the conviction that they were listening to the confession of one who had erred, but was honestly intent upon atoning for the past. He occupied about an hour in its relation and evidently had the sympathy of the audience, which was expressed, several times, in applause of the sentiments uttered.

The Times are Stirring on Sixth Street—The Times are Active at the Big 13—The Times are Lively at Tobias'.

The Time to lay in a splendid supply of elegant spring clothing for Gents and Boys is undoubtedly now, having manufactured an overwhelming stock for the coming season. While my present stock holds out I shall not advance in prices; I prefer to turn a handsome expeance making large profits on the present rise in the price of wool.

I advise all in need of clothing of any description of woolen manufacture, not to delay their purchase in the hope that prices will be lower, but to buy at once at the old established and reliable Central Store of T. Tobias, 13 Sixth street.

Go and see Tobias' celebrated $10 Spring Suit just out.

A splendid line of foreign and domestic piece goods to be made to order will be found in the above store 25 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

A Pleasant Entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms.—The very large number of persons who gathered at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., corner Penn and Sixth streets, last evening, to enjoy an hour's entertainment, listening to sweet music sung by sweet voices, certainly did not go away dissatisfied. At an early hour the ladies and gentlemen began to gather in the rooms, and in a very short time all the available seats were occupied, and by the hour announced for the opening of the concert standing room, even, was with difficulty obtained, and many were compelled to remain outside. The occasion was a musical concert, given by the "Pittsburgh Quintette Club," consisting of G. M. Alexander as leader; Miss Kate E. Brewster, soprano; Miss Smith, alto, Dr. J. Guy McCandless, tenor; Prof. Harry Horner, bass, and Mr. H. T. Kraus at the organ. It would be invidious to allude to any particular portion of the entertainment, and when we say each one performed his or her part in a most excellent manner, we believe we but speak the opinion of the entire audience. The musical selections were such as were calculated to delight a promiscuous audience, and the manner in which each one was rendered, both vocally and instrumentally, was enough to charm the most fastidious ear. The Musical Committee of of the Y. M. C. A., has reason to feel congratulated upon procuring the members of the Quintette to provide this free concert; and the Club can feel that they have added another wreath of laurels to their bright reputation.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

J. Heastings yesterday made an information before Deputy Mayor Nichols, charging James Smith with a mayhem. According to the statement of the prosecutor the parties a day or two since got into a difficulty in a saloon at Sharpsburg. The affair was temporarily settled, however, and they left the bar-room. No sooner, however, did the parties gain the street, Smith states, that the accused felled him to the ground with a blow from his fist, and then, seizing him as he arose, bit off a portion of his right ear. Officer Hare, of Deputy Mayor Nichols' force, is looking for the accused.

Harry Huddle makes an information before Deputy Mayor Nichols, charging Jesse Klinefelter with misdemeanor under the livery stable act, he having abused a horse and broken a buggy belonging to the deponent. Jesse was arrested and gave bail for a hearing this evening.

Before the same magistrate Henry Kruser made on information, charging Samuel Donaldson with cursing and swearing, on the street, the intensity of his profanity being such as to collect a large crowd on the public highway. Warrant issued.

A case which caused no little excitement in the usually quiet precincts of old Lawrenceville, was brought to the attention of Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday. Mrs. Bridget McDonald made information, charging Mrs. Elizabeth O'Leary with disorderly conduct in calling deponent's daughter very foul and unbecoming names, and otherwise acting in a disorderly manner. Officers Hare and Mushenheim were detailed to arrest the accused, and when they arrived at the habitation of the O'Leary family, found Mrs. O'L., in company with a sister, Mrs. John Beatty, prepared to resist invasion. Officer Hare displayed the warrant, whereupon the accused declared she would not go with them, swore at them, and ordered them to leave the house. This the conservators of the peace declined to do, whereupon the two women made a ferocious attack upon the officers, and it was found necessary to put the "nippers" on Mrs. O'L. ere she could be brought to submit to the powers that be. Subsequently officer Hare made an information charging Mrs. Beatty with interference, and officer Mushenheim made complaint against the other belligerent female for assault and battery. The parties were both locked up for a hearing.

A few evenings since Mr. Charles Shager, who has recently opened a public house on the Steubenville pike, about two and a half miles from Mansfield, gave a "house-warming." A large number of invited guests were entertained, and while in the midst of the festive enjoyments of the evening, a number of individuals, who seem to have been "slighted" by the managers of the affair, intruded their presence, much to the annoyance of the company, and proceeded to "run" the affair according to their ideas of the way in which such entertainments should be conducted. The others, not being able to see the propriety of such precedure, naturally enough objected to the arrangement, whereupon the invaders proceeded to raise a row of no small proportions, during which windows were broken, furniture damaged and distributed about promiscuously, and bodily harm inflicted upon a number of the unoffending guests. These are the facts set forth by Mr. Shaffer at the Mayor's office, where he had appeared to make an information against the leaders of the party who disturbed the peace and rights of his domestic world. A charge of riot was preferred against James Duffy, Cass Lyttle, Miller Clark, James Brown, C. Kirk and C. Huey and Dectective Messner, clothed with the requisite authority to secure their arrest. Yesterday afternoon the parties were taken in charge and gave bail for a hearing on Monday afternoon.

Some friends of the man Flaherty, who was recently sued for rape by Anna Morgan before Alderman Campbell, yesterday intervened that magistrate, informing him that they, in common with the parties to the suit, were anxious to have the affair settled by the performance of the marriage ceremony between prosecutrix and defendant. The Squire was very sorry, he said, that the matter at present was beyond his jurisdiction; but if the friends of the parties should call upon District Attorney Bayne, and obtain *his* consent to the arrangement, he would be most happy to act in the case as peace-maker, by the use of his magisterial authority in tying the knot.

Seven very common cases were disposed of by Mayor Blackmore at the afternoon hearing yesterday.

Maria Douglass, a colored woman, yesterday made information before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, charging two men, also colored, Frederick Williams and Gotlieb Bowers with committing an aggravated assault and battery upon her husband, Joseph Douglass. Wm. Logan, another colored man, before the same magistrate, charged Joseph Dierstein and Bowers with committing a similar assault upon him. The parties charged then went to Dierstein's saloon on Tuesday and called for beer, but before it was served up the Bowers assaulted Douglass with chairs and "handy bills," and beat him about the head so severely that he is now confined to his bed. Logan alleges that Dierstein attacked him and struck him on the head with a chair, and that Gotlieb Bowers joined in the assault with a billy. He says he ran but was pursued for some distance by Bowers, who dealt him several blows with the weapon he had. He alleges that no provocation whatever was given, the only reason he can give for the attack is that he owed Dierstein a small bill. Warrants for the arrest of the alleged assailants were issued.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Yesterday's Sessions—A Highly Interesting Programme.

The morning session of the Institute was opened at 9 o'clock yesterday with prayer, after which Rev. Dr. Bittinger of Sewickley was introduced and delivered a lecture on "Reading as a means of acquiring knowledge."

Miss Mary Hamilton was then introduced, and read an essay on "Truth" The essay was full of beautiful and comprehensive thoughts. Prof. Tappan then examined his institution on education, still increasing his reputation as a thorough master of this art.

The afternoon session opened with music by the Institute, Prof. Cargo presiding at the organ.

Prof. Tappan gave a lecture on teaching Geography.

Dr. Bittinger addressed the association on the subject: "Reading as a means of communicating knowledge."

The Institute session of the evening opened with music by the Pittsburgh Vocal Club, which rendered in excellent style a piece entitled "From Oberon in Fairy Land." The election of a Committee on Permanent Certificates, held during the afternoon, resulted in choosing Miss Ella McCutcheon, Robert Wills, W. M. McCullough, M. R. Kelso and G. T. McCord.

Prof. C. Monroe was introduced, and gave an elocutionary entertainment, which abounded in beautiful selections admirably rendered.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The largest audience of the week assembled last evening at the Pittsburgh, to enjoy the finished acting of Mrs. Bowers in the character of *Mary Stuart*. In her rendition of the part she fully sustained the favorable impression which she has hitherto made in the various characters in which she has appeared before our people. Her personation of the unfortunate Queen displayed great delicacy and tenderness in the more pathetic scenes, while in the more powerful portions, during which windows were broken, furniture damaged and distributed about promiscuously, and bodily harm inflicted upon a number of the unoffending guests. These are the facts set forth by Mr. Shaffer at the Mayor's office, where he had appeared to make an information against the leaders of the party who disturbed the peace and rights of his domestic world. A charge of riot was preferred against James Duffy, Cass Lyttle, Miller Clark, James Brown, C. Kirk and C. Huey and Dectective Messner, clothed with the requisite authority to secure their arrest. Yesterday afternoon the parties were taken in charge and gave bail for a hearing on Monday afternoon.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting Last Evening.

The Borough Council of Birmingham held a regular meeting last evening, in lieu of Tuesday evening last, when a quorum failed to be present.

The following named members responded to roll call: Messrs. Duncan, Conway, Schwarm, Ziefel, Doyle, Ward, Miller and Burgess Sallsbury.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Philip Demmel presented his bond and was sworn in as borough constable.

Mr. D. S. Salisbury, Treasurer elect, presented his bond, amounting to $20,000, which was approved.

The bonds of the marksmaster, Mr. Thomas Ward, the weighmaster, Mr. Henry Conrad, the street commissioner, Mr. John Wareham, and the clerk, Mr. Wm. J. Patterson, were read and the officers had the oath of office administered to them.

Mr. Schwarm, of the Police Committee, reported in favor of increasing the police force two men and one additional day police.

Mr. Doyle moved that the number of night police be increased three, thus making five in all, four to be on their beats and one to be captain of the night watch. Carried.

Mr. Duncan, of the Finance Committee, reported that the committee had met, and after discussing the matter of mileage of tax for the year, came to the conclusion to recommend to Council to fix the tax millage for this year at eighteen mills.

Mr. Ziefel moved that the milalge be fixed at 18 mills.

Mr. Doyle moved to amend by making it 20 mills.

There was a the vote on the amendment, when the Burgess decided in favor.

Mr. Ziefel's motion, as amended, was then passed, thus making the millage at 20 mills.

The question of electing a borough collector was then taken up. Messrs. D. Berg and D. Wenke were the candidates.

Mr. Berg received 4 votes and Mr. Wenke 3 votes. Mr. Berg, having received the majority of votes cast, was declared elected.

The borough gas bills for the past three months amounted to $353.78. Several other bills amounting to $44.88 were also read, and warrants drawn for the same.

Mr. Ziefel moved that a warrant amounting to $250 be drawn in favor of the Street Commissioner for street purposes for the ensuing month. Carried. Warrants were also ordered for the officer's salaries.

On motion adjourned.

Official Returns.

The following are the sworn returns of the sales of the various sewing machine companies for the year 1871, which are made under the licenses granted to them by the owners of the various sewing machine patents.

Singer Sewing Machine	181,260
Wheeler & Wilson	128,526
Grover & Baker	50,834
Weed	39,655
Elias Howe	68,020
Wilcox & Gibbs	20,127
Wilson Shuttle	21,153
American Button Hole	20,127
Original Howe	20,051
Florence	15,947
Davis	11,568
Domestic	10,207
Bliess	4,557
Ætna	4,720
Elliptic	4,555
Empire	2,965

In 1870 the Singer Manufacturing Company sold 127,833 machines. The increase for the present year amounts to 127,833 *sales made.*

The Grover & Baker Company sold 6,564 machines less than in the previous year. The Elias Howe fell off on annual sales 7,136 machines. The Florence did not sell so many machines by 1,713, and the business of the Ætna fell off to the tune of 1,086 machines. Some other makes show slight increases.

Birmingham Letter List—April 5, 1872.

Agnew Letitia	Frederick Maggie	Murphy Michael
Alcott Fred	Fleger Jacob	Marshall & Speight
Aiker Richard	Gibson Wm	Mangraw Ellen
Brown Mary	Gottshinger Abby	Mc Cutcheon
Bockie Thos	Hamilton Fred	Mc Mullen J M
Burns John s	Hannah Eliza	Mc Anally John
Boyd Mrs Sarah	High Wm s	McCord P
Brennan Patrick	Hawks Sand	Patton A S
Bell Wm	Hogan O B	Rumsey John K
Bradley M Y	Johnson S E	Rees John D
Baker John	Johnson Jeremiah	Rovah Wm
Boyle Geo	John Dandi	Robinson James
Carson Mrs Ellen	John David	Reilly Annie
Cox Ed	Jones Thos H	Sloan Wm
Carran John	Johnston J	Spock Mrs Emma
Craig Miss	Kelly E	Shively Fred
Cook Mrs H	Kook &	Smith Mrs Emma
Dent Geo	Kirchenbower C	Slate Mrs Jane
Clark Wm	Kainbach G A	Sowash David
Cox John	Little Miss	Swan Robert
Dilbert Mollie	Lindsay John	Sheldon & Co
Davis John T	Lyttell Ed	Timothy John
Dennis Thos	Leach Wm W	Vandvort Mrs R
Davis Evan E	Lynch Wm	Ward James
Duncan Andrew	Lamb Thos H	Wormman F
Daniel John	Logan Wm M	Walker Jessie
Duncan Wm	Lippert J A	Weed & Co
Dignan C	Mitchell Annie	Williams E D
Doyle Henry	Murphy John Y	Williams Mrs A
Dickson Wm	Meyer Martin	
Emnock F	Moritz Leonard	

PHILIP HOERR, P. M.

Good Friday or any other day is a good day for young or old gentlemen in need of clothing to make their purchases at Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. There is no house in the city where they can have a better choice, and they are sure to get suits well made and that will give satisfaction

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, April 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings 22c.; net receipts 734 bales; exports

GALVESTON, April 4.